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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,048—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th July.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5097	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

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Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

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TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARQUIS BALDUKHEM	G. Waltasching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
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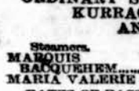

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 13th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 15th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
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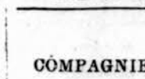

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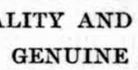

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Congreve's Elixir...0-14, 2-4 &	3 4
Fellow's Syrup	2-0 & 3 8
Espic's Cigarettes	1 4
Grimault's Syrup Hypophosphites	1 8
Grimault's CompoundSyrup of Hypophosphites	1 14
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Huggur's Ozone Cigarettes	2 0
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Jayne's Expectorant	3 0
Joy's Cigarettes	1 12
Lane's Catarrh Cure	3 12
Kepler's Malt Extract	1 7
Locock's Wafers	1 0
MARTIN'S ST. PULMONARY BALSAM As. 8 &	1 0
Moller's Cod Liver Oil	2 0
Owbridge's Lung Tonic	0 14
Powell's Aniseed	0 14
HERMIT'S BRASSICON	1 0
Roache's Embrocation	3 0
Scott's Emulsion..Rs. 1-4 &	2 8
Throat Jujubes (Compound Glycerine)	0 12
Well's Rough on Coughs	1 12
Wilkins on's Bronchio Lozenges	2 4

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 12th, 1897.

REQUIRED the services of a Gentleman as CHIEF ACCOUNTANT for the Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 800, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING H. M.'s COMMON PRISON and the FEMALE WORKHOUSE, from 1st August, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, are invited by the Superintendents of those Institutions.

All particulars can be obtained at the office of H. M.'s Common Prison.

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay, 13th July, 1897.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first payment of Interest payable out of capital for the year ending 30th of June, 1897, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the due date of payment of the allotment and the First Call (or Three Rupees per Share) will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 16th August, 1897, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st day of July, 1897, on the production of their Share Certificates.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 7th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, free of Income-tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1896, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1897, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on SATURDAY, the 10th of July, 1897, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

For the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 627 OF 1896.

RAMDAS MANECKLAL .....Plaintiff.

vs.

LADY JANBAI, Widow .....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of moveable property consisting of Gold Ornaments, &c., which commenced on the 9th instant, will be continued on FRIDAY, the 16th day of July, 1897, at 2.30 P.M., at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, Fort, under the same terms and conditions as stated in Sheriff's Proclamation published in the "Times of India," and "Jam-e-Jamshed" under date the 9th idem and "Subodha Patrika," the 4th idem.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MUGONLAL AND RUSTOMJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 TO 1890.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND in the Liquidation of the above-named Company is about to be declared, and that all creditors who have not already furnished particulars of their debts or claims are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1897, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTEN of 19 Old Broad Street in the City of London, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1897.

HOLLAMS SONS COWARD & HAWKSLEY,
Solicitors for the above-named Liquidator.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1897, for the RIGHT TO SELL REFRESHMENTS in the REFRESHMENT ROOM situated in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner. Any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant, which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rupees one hundred will have to be made by the Contractor whose Contract may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's office, 12th July, 1897.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

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GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
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CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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SALE OF MATERIALS OF TEMPORARY CUDJAN SHEDS, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at P. W. Stores, on the Esplanade, and in front of Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and near the Churney Road Gardens, the whole of the materials of Huts constructed for Government poors.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

NOTICES.

AN EXCELLENT PAMPHLET
ON PLAGUE,
And the Remedies for its Cure,
By A. PEREIRA.

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A JUBILEE ROMANCE by SANCHO PANZA. Paper Cover, Re. 1-8 Cloth Gilt, Rs. 2, per V. P. P. Apply to "Commercial Press" Peshawar. This is a present day ROMANCE of EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN LIVES and the characters are living ones. The story begins in 1878 and ends on JUBILEE DAY 1897.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having THIS DAY taken over the duties of GENERAL SECRETARY to the above Society, will be pleased to give Railway Servants every information within his power regarding the object of the Society, and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Forms and prospectuses on Application.

WILSON T. LIDBETTER,
General Secretary.

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

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Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

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10	600	795
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*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

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INSTRUCTOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPHY FOR THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

A GENTLEMAN is REQUIRED to take charge under the SUPERINTENDENT of the College, of the Department of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING and TELEGRAPHY (including Telephony). He will be required to teach classes in these subjects, and he will have an Assistant. The Principal work of his Department will be training Telegraphy and Telephone Operators for the Government Postal and Railway Departments.

Engagement in the First instance for three years.
Salary—Rs. 3,600 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Candidates must have passed creditably a two years' course at a Technical College in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.
2. Must have served two years in the Workshops, and one year in the Drawing Office, of a good Electrical Engineering firm.
3. Must have a practical knowledge of Telegraphy and Telephony.
4. Must have been teaching for not less than one year, some of the subjects comprised in a College course of Mechanical or Electrical or Telegraph Engineering.
5. Age must be from 25 to 35 years.

Free first-class passage for himself and family, if any, not exceeding five in all, out and home again in satisfactory termination of engagement.

Applications stating age and experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials (not originals) with the name and address of the references of whom enquiry may be made will be received by the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon, up to the 15th of August, 1897.

Further enquiries may be made of the SUPERINTENDENT, CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Colombo.

Colombo, 1st July, 1897.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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BOMBAY AGENCY:

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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LONDON OFFICE: 46, Lombard Street, E.C.
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. } 10 p. c. }	1,392½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	149
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurla chee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	305
Bhowsagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahajanpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Motisail Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs80	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	21
Volkart	...	600	600	10 dvd Rs60	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advce	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	75
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	755
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,100
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	730
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloch	1,500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	4,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	535
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
Jamee Gravure	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	890
Khangawan Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	265
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,480
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,205xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	365
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,225
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,270
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,925
Standerdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,500	500	500	25	355
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vishnu Laxmi Shunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50xnom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	790
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	275
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Mills	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,335
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,200	200	200	dvd Rs12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	202
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	125	130
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvd Rs11	29xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	£60	360	...	640
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-14	Nomi.
China Gold	" 26	"
Peking, bar Gold, old	" 25-10	
Do. do. new	" 25-8	
Australia, bar Gold	" 25-12	
Bombay bar Gold	" 25-11	
Sovereigns	" 16-1	
Do. Dragons	" 16-4	
Silver 1/2	" 73-8	
Do. 1/4	" 73-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-51m., 10-33n. Low water, 3-42m., 4-55n.

Master Flour and Spice Mills, adjourned meeting, 4 p.m.

Grant College Medical Society, monthly meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Senate for election of a member of the Bombay University to the Legislative Council, 5-15 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bancoora and Knight Companion left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Armenia, Dumra and Ganges entered the dock on Sunday; the steamers Kola and Florida left it on Saturday, and the Roma on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 3,650, the daily average being 121. The total number of new patients was 574.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Rustomjee Mobedji in Gujerati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 o'clock, this evening.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played to-morrow between the Telegraph and H. Company Middlesex Regiment. Kick off 5-30 p.m. Telegraph Team: E. Chitts, G. Harle, J. Edwards, H. Pell, A. Michael, W. McQueen, W. Mason, E. Perkins, D. Reeves, F. Harris, and McRae. Reserve—E. Easom.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) A short paper on Indigenous Vegetable alteratives and anthelmintics, by Dr. L. B. Dhalgaiker. (3) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—Inspector Wilson, yesterday, charged a Ghatee, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with attempted house-breaking in a warehouse at Argyle Road. He broke open two locks of a large warehouse at Mandvie, but was soon detected by a police sepoy. Seeing the latter approaching he ran away, but was subsequently arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, as there were two previous convictions against him.

THE LATE BAI MOTLABAI.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., communicated to Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Parsee community, at which Sir Dinshaw presided, to the effect that the general regret felt by the entire community at the death of Bai Motlabai should be fittingly recorded in the books of the Parsee Punchayet. Mr. N. M. Wadia, in acknowledging receipt of the above mentioned resolution, tenders his best thanks to Sir Dinshaw and to the appreciative Parsee community.

BURGLARY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.—Walubhdas Ramdas, a Hindu, residing on the third floor of a house at Old Hanuman Lane, has reported to the police that, on his arrival in Bombay, on Saturday, from Callian, to which place he had gone two days previous, he found the lock on the door missing. On entering the room he discovered it lying on the floor broken with a house-breaking implement, which was lying alongside of it. The complainant found the drawers of the cupboard to all appearance intact, but on opening them discovered a gold neck ornament and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 148, missing from one of the drawers, which had evidently been opened by means of a duplicate key.

A SOLDIER ASSAULTING HIS COMRADE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Hussein Akbar Ali, a private in the Marine Battalion, was charged at the instance of Inspector Jolliffe with causing hurt to Sheikh Sohidin Edoo, another private in the same regiment. From the evidence it appeared that complainant and a friend of the accused were not on good terms, and at the instigation of that friend accused assaulted complainant on the head and about the face. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state, whence he was discharged yesterday. Accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RECENT ARRIVAL.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon charged Jasunda, a Purdasee, with theft of articles, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to Edulji Cursetji Wacha, residing at Modykhana. Accused was seen breaking open a cupboard and a tin-trunk, and being apprised of the fact he flung out of the window, escaping by the aid of a water-pipe and landing safely on the ground. A cry of "thief thief," was raised and a policeman on duty arrested him. Accused had recently been discharged from the jail, and there stood a record of two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHRISTENING FESTIVITIES.—Mr. G. V. Gonsaives, a clerk employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and residing at Mahim, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that, about half-past 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon, he went to attend a christening ceremony of Mr. Price's son at St. Nicholas' Church, Frere Road. After the ceremony was over, he went to the residence of Mr. Price at Carnac Road, where Mr. Gonsalves took some liquor and went to sleep. About 9 p.m., when he awoke, a couple of hours afterwards, he discovered that a small double case silver watch, valued at Rs. 35, with a silver chain, with four silver foreign coins attached, worth Rs. 4-8, missing from the pocket of his trousers.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Polka	The Skylark ..... Kessler
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song ..... Molloy
Reminiscences of England	..... Godfrey
Valse	Blumen Reigen ..... Ferras
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Galop	Lustig Bruder ..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LOCAL ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—A correspondent writes to us:—Sir,—I shall thank you to give publicity in your much esteemed paper to the following extract from the Queen's letter received to my address by the last mail. In commemoration of Her Majesty's sixtieth year of her reign I, as a loyal and respectful subject, had the pleasure to submit an Indian ½ anna Post Card containing 170 lines written with naked eyes and with my own hands as a specimen of Indian art. I am glad at the encouragement I have received from the Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace.—Yours, &c. (Sd.) Goorooswamy R. Naidoo, clerk, General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.—Extract.—"Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, The Private Secretary has received the Queen's Commands to thank Mr. Goorooswamy Naidoo for his letter of the 4th instant and to assure him that Her Majesty fully appreciates the kind and loyal motives which prompted it in commemoration of the sixtieth year of Her reign.—June 25, 1897."

THE GATACRE ENTERTAINMENT FUND.—List of further subscriptions paid in to the Bank of Bombay: Seth Premji Dadabhoy Dubash, Mullick Nixon and Co., Shaik Adam Usuffbhoy, Framjee Sons and Co., Khursedji Muncherjee Banajee, Ralli Brothers, C. G. Giro, A. Zyganas, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed of Ludha Ibrahim, Kumar Shri Samatsingjee, National Bank of India, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Thakersey Mooljee and Sons, each Rs. 25; Madhavdas Gowaldas Pasta, Rustamjee Ardeshir Spencer, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, and Vussonjee Khimjee, each Rs. 20; S. M. Moses, Rowjee V. J. Shankerseth, Dayabhai Tapidas, N. V. Mandlik, and Bhagwandas Narotumdas, each Rs. 15; Hajarimul Moolchand, Dr. N. E. Chubb, Naorojee Sorabjee Talati, Jeevanjee N. Kapadia, Kurva V. Kajiljee, Luximon Bapoo, Rev. T. Greig, Jeevandas Haridas Aga, J. M. Framjee Patel, Jagmohandas Vandravandas, and Ruttonjee J. Tata, each Rs. 10; Dharamsey N. Gulalchand, Rs. 7; Bamonjee Byramjee Kapadia, Sorabjee K. Patuck, Dr. Framjee Sinaparjee, and Manekjee Jamsetjee Chandana, each Rs. 5.

CLUB MEETING.—A Sholapur correspondent writes:—The general annual meeting of the Golden Club was held on Friday, in the club hall (in Bedekar's Wada). All the members and well-wishers of the club were invited. The hall was nicely decorated under the supervision of Mr. Babajirao Rungrao, the secretary of the club, requested Mr. Vinaykrao to take the chair, and Mr. Balvantro seconded the proposal. The secretary read the report of the club for 1895-96, in which he stated that the chief object of the club is to give free education to the lower classes. This institution was established in the year 1895. The members of the club also give encouragement to the art of oratory. Three boys who could not speak properly, that is, they hesitated at the time of talking with others. It can be safely said that the club taught them to speak clearly. The members of the club, especially Mr. Babajirao, took great interest in teaching them. At present the boys are doing well. The secretary also gave an account of the progress of the club during the period. It is proposed to attach a library to the club. Altogether the club is doing very well. One of the members gave a vote of thanks to the president. New secretaries were appointed for this year. Mr. Badekar gave a feast only to the members of the club on the previous day.

SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE AND RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS.—Speaking at the International Congress on Technical Education, at the London School of Economics, on June 18, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., said:—The artistic and scientific faculties of the native of India are of a high order, and have evoked the praise of many competent judges and observers. They have always excelled not only inherediitary and indigenous arts, but whenever they have turned their attention to it they have in many cases shown superiority of skill in arts imported from the West, and an aptitude for converting them into profitable industries. To give just one case, I would mention the great photographic business reared up in India by Mr. Raja Deen Dayal. This gentleman's diligent and trained pursuit of photography had been for years known in several parts of India, but I was not prepared to find that great perfection of the art which he had attained until I saw last January samples of his work in his newly opened depot in Bombay. His portraits and pictures in style and finish and in other artistic merits are equal to the best that one could find in any European photographic establishment. But what struck me even more than this artistic excellence of his work was the elegantly comfortable, yet business-like, surroundings of his studio, and his own modest and intellectual conversation on many economic and industrial topics, all tending to show how an educated native of India if brought under the influence of technical instruction is thoroughly capable of developing any art or scientific calling in to a profitable and pleasurable industry of himself and his countrymen.

LECTURE.—A meeting under the auspices of Shree Upadeshak Maha Mandal was held in the bungalow of Sir Mungaldass Nathubhai, Girgaum, last Saturday afternoon, when a lecture on "Preventive measures for epidemics" was delivered by Dr. S. D. Shascree. On the motion of Mr. Mungaldass Jamnadass, seconded by Mr. Kolatker, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, J.P., was voted to the chair. In introducing the lecturer he said: "I seize this earliest opportunity afforded to me to make a few observations regarding the recent tragedy at Poona. Without endorsing fully the extreme views of Mr. Justice Badrudin, expressed the other day at the Anjuman-i-Islam meeting, I think we all ought to express our great abhorrence at the dastardly conduct of the murderers and sympathy for the sad losses. It is difficult at present to say whether these murders were the acts, as alleged in some quarters, the result of a wide-spread conspiracy due to the rabid writing in the scurrilous press. The liberty of speech and action and of the press are the chief measures on which Britain has won the affection of India, and it should be held not by the measures of loyalty and contentment. Eighteen years ago I was consulted by Government when a notorious dacoit, Vasudev Phadake, was committing depredations and Brahmins of Poona were similarly as now more or less in a shroud of suspicion. I have reason to believe that Poona will not allow these atrocious deeds to remain long in a veil of mystery, but soon be able to trace the perpetrators of this crime." The lecturer was then formally introduced to the meeting. The lecture was interesting, scholarly, and much appreciated. After taking a group photo of those assembled, the meeting dispersed at 6-30 p.m.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on the 11th instant, says:—Mr. Jamnadas Dayaram, merchant, has, with the assistance of Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Company, Fort, Bombay, collected Rs. 1,300 by subscription and opened a house for distressed people at Bhiwandi; where the poor Dodhias and Dhorias of the surrounding villages are supplied with cooked rice once a day. Mr. Jamnadas has received the subscriptions for the famine-stricken villages (North Thana) from the following companies and gentlemen:—Messrs. Dharamsey and Narotum, Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas, Messrs. Jairam Narayenjee, Messrs. Thakersee Mooljee, Messrs. Narayendas Rajaram, Mr. Morarbhai Vibhookandas, Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and others. The Thana Famine Relief Committee has up to the present time received Rs. 1,141 only from the honorary secretary, Bombay Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for the Northern Konkan (Thana District).—Lewie Elias Astamkar, Hajjan, or the priest of the Israel community, Thana, Daniel Yacob Palkar, Sanmnas, or the assistant priest; Daniel Benjamin Bhonkar, pensioned havildar; and Benjamin Jacob Mendrikar, foreman, Messrs. Croft and Mody's Bone Mill, Thana, have been charged with the breach of peace and criminal trepass by Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadoor Samuel Issack Javlekar. They will be tried by Mr. A. G. Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, on the 14th instant. The services of Mr. Sajba Eshvant Rajadhakjee, B. A., LL. B., pleader, District Court, have been engaged to prosecute the case, and Mr. Fardoonjee Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, will defend the accused persons.—The rainfall during the last week at Thana was 2 inches 77 cents. In the Talookas, maximum fall 1 inch 72 cents at Kalyan, minimum 7 cents at Kelwa Mahim. Total for the season at Thana 17 inches, 88 cents. Ploughing operations are in progress. Prices of staple food continue high and have risen in the talukas of Thana and Wada, and Pethas Umargaon and Mokhada.—There were two cases of cholera in Shenvi's Chawls last week at Thana.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A THRICE-REPEATED CONFESSION OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHODA BAJIBHAI.

THE Government of Bombay appealed in this case from an order passed by Mr C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 19th October last, acquitted the accused of murder. Mr. M. F. Alanishah appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his aunt Bai Kuver, the wife of one Kurson Umed, at Lakhigaum on the 3rd September 1895. It was stated that about sunset on that day, he throttled the deceased, and then tying up her hands and feet together, threw her body into a kuvali or small pit of water outside the village, where her corpse was found floating two days afterwards on information given to the police by the accused himself. On enquiry being made into the matter, suspicion arose against the accused, who confessed his guilt before the third class magistrate at Wagra on the evening of the 8th September. He retracted the confession before the Sessions Court. Mr. Fawcett was of opinion that it was almost impossible to believe that the confession said to have been made by the accused was a voluntary one. The defence further relied on the two previous statements alleged to have been made by the accused as supporting their contention that the confession was extorted and made on the suggestions of the police; and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, they certainly did go towards showing this. After a full and anxious consideration of the case, Mr. Fawcett said he had come to the conclusion that, although the finger of suspicion pointed strongly at the accused, and though he was very likely the actual murderer, still the charge of murder against him, in the absence of any circumstances directly implicating him in the actual causing of deceased's death, could not be sustained upon the evidence before the court; and he accordingly acquitted him of the offence charged.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said:—The Joint Sessions Judge of Broach has declined to act on the thrice-repeated confession of the accused because he thinks that it is almost impossible to believe that the original confession was a voluntary one. He does not believe that "having successfully carried out the most important and difficult steps of his deep-laid scheme, the accused would go and deliberately stultify his proceedings by at once weakly confessing his guilt the moment the police came on the scene to make enquiries which he contemplated and for which he was presumably prepared." It is however a mistake to say that he had successfully carried out anything, except the death of the woman, and a confession of this act, if committed by him, was just what it was likely he would make under the circumstances. He had killed this woman. He had gone to the Police with a false charge against seven persons of having murdered her, and this charge had completely broken down at the first sight of the body and the questioning of the *Punch* and the police. There was little left for him to do but to make a clean breast of the whole affair, for he stood indeed self-convicted, for, as the Judge himself admits, "a strong suspicion was raised against him by the facts that he admittedly knew of the deceased's death on the 3rd September and the whereabouts of her corpse, that he pointed out the place where the corpse was without any preliminary search, and that though the corpse was floating in the water, face downwards, and was not disturbed, he knew that it was the corpse of Bai Kuver." Rightly does the Judge remark that "all this taken in conjunction with the fact that he refuses to give any explanation to this Court as to how he was aware of this except the bare assertion that it was on information received, and, withholds the name of his informant, or how he obtained the information, undoubtedly raises a strong presumption against him that he was concerned in the death of the deceased." We consider that the Sessions Judge wrongly refused to act on the confessions on bare surmise without any evidence of any extortion or inducement. The Magistrate, who recorded one of them, has been examined and has fully proved the voluntary character of it. There can moreover be no possible doubt of its truth. There is ample evidence which traces the accused and his victim to the very place of the murder, and there is an eye-witness of the struggle itself. There is no reason to distrust the evidence. We convict the accused of the murder charged, an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Penal Code, and sentence him to transportation for life.

The Court for the above reasons convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have, we understand, arrived at a final decision regarding the reorganisation of the Military Works Department. A despatch embodying their views will be sent immediately to the Secretary of State.

No proposal from the Chief Commissioner of Assam regarding the abandonment of Shillong as the capital of the Province has reached the Government of India, and it is most unlikely that any such suggestion will be made.

MR. HARRINGTON, at present in charge of the Mari-Attock railway, will be the chief Engineer of the Simla-Kalka Railway. The appointment is an excellent one, as he has had great experience in construction in hill country.

THE following additional appointments have been made to the Tochi Field Force:—Colonel W. J. Vousden, V. C., to be Base Commandant at Bannu, with Captain C. P. Scudamore, Royal Scots Fusiliers, as Station Staff Officer; and Lieutenant M. G. E. Bell, Rifle Brigade, to be Signalling Officer with the Second Brigade.

SANCTION has been given to the reduction of the garrison in Burma by two battalions of Native Infantry. This reduction is in accordance with a scheme framed some years ago which was dependent on continued peace in the country. The Native Infantry garrison will in future consist of nine regiments, of which seven will be the local Burma battalions. Madras will thus only have to furnish two regiments from its ordinary troops in India.

THE famine returns for the past week show a net increase in the number of persons relieved but it amounts to less than 25,000. There was an addition to the list of 61,300 persons in Madras, 11,600 in the Central Provinces, 5,400 in Bombay, 5,200 in Berar, 4,100 in the Punjab, and nearly 3,000 in Burma; but on the other hand the numbers declined by 38,200 in Central India, 20,700 in Bengal, 4,200 in Hyderabad, and 3,100 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. It may be noted that the Madras figures rose to 620,000 or within 220,000 of those in the N.-W. P. The distress is worst in the Deccan and the Circars, where there are 432,000 actually on relief works. Of these 316,000 are women and children, a fact which seems to call for explanation.

A MYSORE correspondent writes:—"A horrid accident happened last evening, the 8th instant, at the Zoological Gardens at Mysore. A native was leaning over the brink of the bear pit looking at the three bears that recently mauled their keeper, when somehow one of the bears sprang up and managed to seize the man and pull him down, and in no time the other two bears joined, and dragged the poor fellow into their cave. They began tearing him to pieces and would in a short time have made a good meal of him, but the Superintendent and a few of his men went to his rescue and succeeded in beating off the hungry and blood-thirsty brutes and brought the poor fellow out of the pit. He was most frightfully mauled and torn, and unconscious. He was at once conveyed to the Hospital, but there are no hopes of his recovery. The mouth of the bear-pit is unprotected with any iron or wooden railing to prevent visitors looking over the brink, and I would strongly urge the necessity of at once having this done to prevent further accidents. The bears also should have more food allowed them."

SOME of our old Indian Acts, remarks a contemporary, are framed rather curiously and those who drafted them have, unconsciously no doubt, displayed a quaint humour. Thus Act VII. of 1872, known as the Burma Courts Act, consists of only three chapters, one of which is headed "Law to be administered." Section 6 provides that in cases regarding succession, marriage, caste or any religious usage or institution, the Buddhist, Mahomedan or Hindu law shall be followed according to the religion of the parties concerned. It is then added that in cases not otherwise provided for the Court shall act "according to justice, equity and good conscience." This is all that could be desired, but Section 7 runs: "Except as provided in Section 6 all questions of fact, law, and equity arising in suits before the Rangoon Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law administered by the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction." Reading in haste one might almost jump to the conclusion that a distinction has been drawn between "justice, equity, and good conscience" and the law as administered by the Calcutta High Court. Sir James Stephen could not possibly have meant such a deduction to be made. But to the uninitiated lay mind, the answer to the conundrum is not apparent. Why should the Legislature speak in riddles, and not condescend to furnish the answers.

As a subject germane to the Poona tragedy, a correspondent of the *Pioneer* "who knows the police of the Deccan, as well as those of other Provinces," is inclined to believe that they are the worst in India. The reason, he says, is easily explained. They are paid at the same rates as those given in Upper India, though prices are far higher in the Deccan and though there is an unlimited market for labour close by in Bombay. A man of the same classes from which the police are drawn can go to the Bombay mills, and soon be getting more than double the pay he could ever expect in the police. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the Mahratta constable is usually a miserable specimen of humanity to stand as the representative of law and order. It is easily guessed too that he does not crane at irregular means of supplementing the stipend that he receives from Government. For that matter it is not pleasant to think of how much extra may be taken out of the people by petty officials of all classes all over India in a season like the present. Yet it is inevitable under the present scale of salaries that these people should do what they can to help themselves. The majority of chaprasis, process servers and such underlings receive wages that are little if anything better than those of punkah coolies and grass-cuts; and this at a time when contractors in Bengal find it difficult to get hands at five, six and even seven annas a day. In the Punjab, we should fancy, the case is worst, for there the wages of all classes of service rule much higher than they do in these Provinces, while those of Government menials are still what they were twenty or thirty years ago. Prices have risen not less than wages, and the consequence is that the constable and the chaprasi are more or less driven to do what they can for themselves in order to make two ends meet. The pessimist may maintain that Eastern human nature is such that these classes would use their opportunities of extortion equally if they were overpaid instead of being underpaid. But from the point of view of a responsible Government there is all the difference between compelling its employes virtually to take to ill practices, and their doing so on their own account. It is much to be wished that the Government of the Punjab could see its way to increasing the pay of the petty officials in question by a couple of rupees a month; but in present financial circumstances the counsel is no doubt easier to give than to adopt.

THERE has been no great improvement in the prospects of rabi crops since the issue of the preliminary note and forecast in April. The average outturn for Bengal is still estimated at 10 1-3 annas against the corresponding estimate last year of eleven and a-half annas. A decrease of nearly one hundred thousand acres in sugar-cane area is reported, and slight decreases are also returned under tobacco, opium, paddy, and ganja. Scarcity of rain at the beginning of last cold weather is responsible for the deficiency.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

UNDER Saturday evening's date we chronicled the latest wired advices to hand through Reuter, and to-day we open with our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	5,000	4,000	6,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	6,000	9,000	8,000
" Continent	6,000	9,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,571,000	5,149,000	7,895,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,998,000	2,290,000	3,414,000
" " to Continent do.	2,830,000	2,210,000	3,188,000
" Stock in the Ports	170,000	219,000	385,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,870,000	1,915,460	3,151,410
" " Surats	170,000	256,430	233,100

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	885,000	792,650	1,517,750
" London	3,030	...	7,500
American Afloat	20,000	...	33,000
East Indian "	9,000	...	225,000
Total	918,030	823,900	1,580,750
Price of Middling-Americans	4 7-32d.	4d.	3 23-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 17-32d.	3 5-32d.	3d.
Difference	1d.	27-32d.	23-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	7,83,568
" " Branches	Dec. "	2,09,025
Other "	Dec. "	25,34,030
Government Securities	Inc. "	1,19,752
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans on Govt &c.	Dec. "	5,87,417
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	2,24,456
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	17,750
Cash	Dec. "	2,37,808

In presence of an easier feeling in the Money market, the Directors of the Presidency Bank reduced the Bank's rate on Wednesday last to 7 per cent., which step is justified by the Return issued to-day, which discloses a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 2½ lakhs, at some 167¼ lakhs, as against an increase of 19½ lakhs, at 170 lakhs, shown in the previous Return. From Public Deposits at the Branches there have been withdrawals to the extent of 2 lakhs; while Private Deposits have fallen off by 25¼ lakhs. Loans are less by 5¾ lakhs; and Bills discounted and Purchased by 2¼ lakhs. On the other hand, there has been an addition to Public Deposits at the head office of 7 3-4 lakhs, and to Government Securities of nearly 1 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—The market keeps very firm for ready Cotton, both Japan and the local mills being very free buyers. The Agricultural Bureau report to hand yesterday is somewhat confusing, but evidently is rather favourable and points to a crop of over 9 millions. A fall of 5 points in American Futures for December has caused a quieter feeling in the new crop, and speculators are only offering Rs. 218 per candy for Broach, March delivery, at which price there are no sellers, but Rs. 219 might be accepted.

The telegraphic weather and crop Reports received this morning advise a general fall of rain since last Thursday over the Broach, Beawar, Khandeish, Dhollera, and Hubli districts, at which 2·80 inches, 1·67 inch, 3·51 inches, 1·15 inch, and 1·31 inch have been the quantities registered, respectively. In the Punjab rain continues to hold off; the crops are suffering from want of rain in the North-West Provinces, but in the other districts they are doing well. Cotton sowing has begun at Wadhwan, Jalgaon, and Khangaum; but at Barsi, Jalgaon, and Agra the plants sown want more rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,856 bales.
Wheat	7,357 cwts.
Linseed	914 "
Rapeseed	11,738 "
Poppyseed	1,215 "
Castorseed	1,592 "
Rice	1,355 "

FREIGHTS.—No business of importance has passed to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Steady in tone, rates opened at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. Resales were put on the market for a while, and rates advanced 1-32d. all round. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but merchants' Bills were scarce. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3-1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3-1-16d.	"
" 3 months' sight	1s. 3-3-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3-3-16d.	"
Francs "	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and after opening at 100 7-8 and 101 for Money and Account, respectively, advanced to 101 and 101 1-16, for 3½ per Cents. Threes were unchanged at 95.

SHARES are lifeless. Alliance Mill have advanced Rs. 25; Manockjee Petit and Presidency have declined Rs. 15 each, and Bombay flour Rs. 25.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th July, compared with the Statement of 3rd July, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	July 3. Rs.	July 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,64,032	43,47,630
Do. at Branches	94,38,105	92,29,081
Other Deposits	2,93,32,891	2,70,98,361
Post Bills	17,094	13,126
Credits, undrawn	13,42,235	18,92,455
Rs.	5,31,33,888	5,20,80,653
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,64,433	1,12,84,215
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,89,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	51,11,831	52,46,049
Loans do. do.	72,46,759	66,59,342
Bills Discounted and purchased	77,81,326	75,61,927
Dead Stock	4,13,379	4,13,379
Stamps and Stationery	13,128	13,420
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,57,636	1,49,943
Cash	1,70,00,439	1,67,62,571
Rs.	5,31,33,888	5,20,80,653

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Westmorland, Lt Col, Bengal, 6th B L I, from leave, from England.
Scott, Lieut, Benggal, 12th Bo I, from leave, from England.
Gore, Major, Bengal, 5th Dran Guards, from leave, from England.
Nichols, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England.
Irwin, Lt Col, Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Dudgeon, Lieut, Bo, 25th B Rifles, on duty, from Fort Sandeman.
Orpen, Lt Col, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Robinson, Capt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, from leave, from England.
Newall, Lieut, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, from leave, from England.
King-Salter, Capt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Hogge, Lt Col, 33rd Punjab I, from leave, from England.
Bell, Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab, from leave, from England.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, Punjab, Ist P I, from leave, from England.

JULY 12.

Reilly, Lt Col, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Robinson, Capt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, from leave, to Tochi.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, from leave, to Tochi.
Newell, Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, from leave, to Tochi.
Chapman, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, to Tochi.
Bells, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Tochi.
Campell, Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Tochi.
Kirkirpatrick, Capt, 1st Punjab I, from leave, to Bannu.
Westmorland, Lt Col, Bengal, 6th L I, to rejoin, to Meerut.

JULY 12.

Irwin, Lt Col, Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Orpen, Lt Col, Bo, R E, 20th Hussars, from leave, to Kirkee.
Dudgeon, Lt, Bo, 25th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Deolali.
Weston, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Poona.
King Salter, Capt, Punjab, 3rd Bo, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Tochi.
Hoggie, Lt Col, 33rd Punjab, Infy, from leave, to Tochi.
Scott, Lt, Bengal, 12th Bo I, from leave, to Saugor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be post practice on the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 17th instant at 4 p.m.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES: THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOGAN—July 6, at Allahabad, the wife of R. J. ogan, Railway Mail Service, Bankipore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BASON—PHILLIPS—July 5, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. C. Spring, Vernon Milward Basson, of Cawnpore, to Edith Flora Lucas, youngest daughter of James Phillips, Esq., F. C. S., Wellington Park, Clifton, late of Grammar School, Bristol.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—July 7, at Cawnpore, Archibald Colin Campbell, aged 32.

GORDON—July 5, at Parachinar, Kurram, Captain W. D. Gordon, I. S. C., Wing Commander, 36th Sikhs, aged 40.

MOORE—July 6, in the Darjeeling Mall train, Marion (Maisie) only daughter of W. T. Moore, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Krishnagar, aged 13 months and 12 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897.

WE referred in a recent issue to Mr. Baines' paper, read before the International Congress on Technical Education, in which he indicated the nature of the difficulties standing in the way of diffusing technical education in India. Ninety-five out of every hundred of the population live by agriculture, and are illiterate, not so much from necessity as by choice. They look upon letters and figures as the means by which writers and traders get their living, and they have as little desire to learn how to use those tools as traders or writers have to drive the plough or use the shuttle. Every village keeps a blacksmith, a carpenter, a barber, and a potter to supply its own requirements, paying them in produce or in a proportionate share of the land which they are free to let to someone else. The village artisan has nothing to fear from the competition of outsiders, and he has no desire to make superfluous wares to sell in other villages, which would resent his intrusion. He learned his trade from his father, and will teach it in his turn to his son. There is little scope in the villages for technical education. On the other hand, the man who learns to read and write in the schools has no desire to turn to handicraft for a living. Technical education is thrown away upon him. Mr. Baines' one hope is that the growth of manufacture at the ports, and in the towns, springing up at railway junctions, and the large workshops established by the railway companies for their own needs will, by degrees, train an industrial class, who will eventually profit by technical education. This is a suggestive view of the question, but it cannot be considered encouraging. That it is substantially correct may be admitted. It confirms the sagacious forecast of a Civil Engineer who had much experience of artisans in Bombay—a city which owes much to his faculty of obtaining satisfactory results from unpromising material,—that it would be found that the conditions do not exist in this country which render technical schools of practical use in Great Britain. Their mission in the manufacturing centres is to give youths and the younger workmen instruction in the evening which explains to them the principles underlying the directions which they have to carry out during the day in the workshops in which they are employed. They learn in the shops by a severe course of drudgery how to handle tools. If they spoil work they are dismissed, and lose their employment, and they are thus in a manner compelled to exercise proper care, and acquire a considerable degree of manual skill. They go to technical schools in the hope of qualifying to become foremen or, at all events, to hold their own in the competition with highly skilled workmen. The Engineer to whom we refer held that the hard and exacting work in railway or other workshops is an indispensable preliminary to the instruction in principles and in the more advanced methods which it is the province of a technical school to impart. In this connection it may be as well to mention that it is beginning to be said by authorities on the subject that technical schools in England have been comparative failures. They have not given the British working man the instruction at once theoretical and practical which enables the German artisan to understand his task and get through it with satisfaction to his employer and to himself. One reason assigned for this unlooked for result is that in Great Britain technical education is generally sandwiched into the elementary education given in the board schools, and is consequently lacking in the thoroughness obtained in Germany, where each is part of a well-considered system, devised to secure a certain standard of competence for the workman. We are very far from having attained to such a standard in India.

Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, who read a paper before the International Congress taking up the subject at the point which Mr. Baines had only too clearly established—that many difficulties and many discouragements stand in the way of technical education in India,—was able to establish as conclusively that the need for a practical system of technical education to enable India to supply its own wants is manifest and incontestable. Excluding a hundred and eighty millions of the population, who live by cultivating the land, offering no market for manufactures requiring skill in their production, he takes one hundred millions as possible purchasers. In the humblest household copper and brass pots are required for cooking, mineral oil lamps are in general use. Buttons, pins, needles, and thread are needed even by those who wear garments made of native cloth. Hammers, nails, and other tools are found in most houses. All these come from abroad. In households of a better class, paper, ink, pens, pencils, soap, candles, and the like, paint and varnish, and the man's clothes are of foreign make. The middle class, including tradesmen, merchants, professional men, the wealthy, all prefer foreign furniture. Even when the furniture is made by Indian workmen, the springs of the couches and chairs, the upholstery, the screws, nails, locks, and the tools with which all are put together are imported. There is nothing Indian but the wood and the labour. The greater proportion, indeed, is imported ready-made. The prescriptions of religion and caste confine the food of the vast mass of the population to the produce of the country supplied by the labour of the ryot. In this the foreigner has no part. But the European, Parsi, Eurasian, and Native Christian communities, and an appreciable proportion of the Mahomedans with certain Hindu sects, who are not under an obligation to abstain from flesh and food not cooked in their own kitchens, use tinned or preserved provisions, wines and spirits. The number of those who consume foreign provisions, drinks, and condiments is put at three millions; sufficient to furnish a good market. We are asked to consider not only the amount of money sent out of the country to purchase such things which could be made in India, but the waste of raw material and the loss of employment resulting from the absence of the skill required to preserve and tin the food in this country. Sir M. M. Bhownuggree dwells on the fact that while India in the remote past might have been considered as an industrial country, inasmuch as the elementary wants of her inhabitants were supplied by the craftsman that produced everything that was needed in the village and was paid in kind, it was never an industrial or manufacturing country in the present sense of the word.

Early invaders and foreign settlers utilised the cheap labour and the industrious habits of the population, and established on the coasts and at points on the rivers industrial centres from which Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks, and in a later age the Saracen traders, carried on a valuable export trade. Then the European nations came into the Indian Seas and fought for the monopoly of Indian products, which they sold at a great profit in their home markets. He considers it fortunate that in the struggle for supremacy England proved successful, for under her ægis India has been able to lay the foundation of what may become very important industries. He considered it a mistake, however, to assume as is so readily done, that India has already become a huge emporium of industries and a competitor formidable to the great industrial centres of Europe. Two hundred years ago, fine fabrics of silk, cotton and wool and the ornamental embroidery required by the wealthier class, were equal to the European manufactures of that day. But while the East remained inert and unprogressive, the inventive genius and the energy of the West made enormous strides, and wholly out-distanced the competition of India. The silk-weaving for which Surat was famous, was driven out of the market by the more skilful hand-looms of China and by the power-looms of the French. The fact that the Indian hand-loom was unable to hold its own against the Chinese, is fairly adduced as a proof that the native of India has suffered from want of the technical training required to enable him to meet foreign competition. In embroidery and in the manufacture of Cashmere shawls, the Indian craftsman has been able to hold his own. Those who mourn the destruction of Indian prosperity under foreign rule will do well to note that her export trade in the pre-British times scarcely reached the value of one million sterling. Now it is over seventy millions. This, however, for the most part, represents raw produce, and so it will remain until technical education renders real industrial progress possible. In Bombay only has a Technical Institute of real value been established. It owes its success to the fact that Lord Reay gave it a working committee of business men, and a Secretary, Mr. N. N. Wadia, who had been trained as mechanical engineer in the best English industrial centres; Lord Reay gave this practical turn to the Institute because he was himself familiar with the organisation of such undertakings on the Continent. The author of this able paper holds that the speedy development of technical education in India is a matter of prime importance, for, on the one hand, cheap European manufactures are flooding the Indian market and fast superseding the articles hitherto supplied by native workmen, while, on the other, a purely literary education is implanting in the minds of Indian students an aversion from the trades and industries of their fathers, and is swamping the professional and clerical callings and making them unremunerative.

THE trade with countries across the frontier underwent an expansion in 1896-97, which is all the more satisfactory when the peculiar circumstances of the year are taken into account. Despite the restrictive influence both of plague and famine upon the export side of the account it rose from 423 and 425½ lakhs in the two previous years to 493¼ lakhs. The imports, which always exceed the exports, showed a corresponding rise from 497½ lakhs to 563¾. Before priding ourselves on this increase, however, it is as well to bear in mind that a large part of it is due to transactions in treasure, the total value of which was 157 lakhs as compared with 86 lakhs in the previous year. This heavy increase would seem to point to the correctness of the conclusion advanced in these columns, as an explanation of the heaviness of silver imports, that a part at least of the silver brought to India finds its way across the frontier. Excluding the movements of treasure, the net increase in mercantile transactions for the year is brought down to 71 lakhs. But this is a very satisfactory rise for the slow-moving frontier trade, particularly as the previous year was one of exceptional activity. From a total trade in merchandise and treasure of 749 lakhs in 1892-93 to one of 1,057 lakhs in 1896-97, is an advance which shows that the extension of our sphere of influence beyond our borders in recent years has not been without its commercial advantages, and also that the march of civilization is inevitably being felt in regions almost unknown a decade ago. The trade conducted with Afghanistan and the countries adjacent contributes extremely little to the net advancement of the year, the restrictive protective policy of our friend and ally the Amir being a most effective barrier to progress. The increase in the trade with Bajour from 35 lakhs in 1895-96 to 84 lakhs last year shows that the construction of good roads counts for a very great deal in the extension of commerce. Kashmir, the beautiful garden of the East, is becoming more and more resorted to by Europeans on short furlough, and its trade steadily advances, being now equal to one-seventh of the whole land-borne trade of India. The hide-bound customs, ignorance and poverty of the Thibetans, the inaccessibility of their country, and the State monopoly of trade combine to keep business transactions with India down to the low figure of twenty lakhs. On the other hand, Nepal does a far larger business with us than any other transfrontier State, and the trade which last year amounted to 343 lakhs of rupees, shows a slow but certain development. Sambhur salt is one of the principal exports. Our transactions with Western China, although larger than in the previous year, are still below the figures of 1894-95, and show very few signs of the development which the talk of "the awakening of China" might reasonably lead us to expect. The Shan States and other territories bordering on Burma are increasing their business with us steadily, and further expansion may be looked for when the railway from Mandalay to Kunlon is completed.

SOME little misconception appears to have arisen in reference to the particulars first given in these columns, and copied by other newspapers, as to the arrangements connected with the new mail contract with the P. and O. Company. The statement that under the new contract the day of departure would be Fridays all the year round has led some people to suppose that there would be no more Saturday sailings. The supposition leaves out of account the fact that a period of five months will intervene between the close of the present monsoon season and the expiry of the existing contract, under which the mails leave in the fair season on Saturday afternoons. There is no intention whatever to abandon this arrangement until the new agreement comes into force in February 1898. The negotiations in regard to the details of the coming contract have been carried on in England, between the Postmaster-General and the P. and O. Company, in consultation with the postal authorities of India, China, Australia, and Ceylon. Save for a few minor matters these details have been settled, but no official notification respecting them can be published until Parliament has ratified the contract—a formal sanction that is certain to be obtained.

THE rains are now travelling up-country more steadily, and Guzerat and Central India, which were terribly in want of relief, have received heavy falls from the storm which has advanced from the Arabian Sea. Scattered rain also is reported over the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Deccan, while the Himalayan stations are being heavily rained upon. The Madras Coast districts are now the worst off, though the whole of the plains of Northern India are still much behind. The formation of cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea at this season, and the southerly course taken by the depression from the Bay of Bengal are looked upon as serious features, as they are not only unusual, but are similar to the abnormalities that were followed by such disastrous consequences last year.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay, from Poona, this evening, probably by the 7-30 p.m. train, and alight at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival will be private, and no salute will be fired.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 10 a. m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

WHAT appeared to be a find of free mercury occurred in Calcutta the other day during some excavations for the laying of a water main in Clive Street at a point near the head of Clive Ghat Street. Several pounds of the liquid metal were discovered to have collected at one spot about three feet from the surface, and appeared to be oozing out of the red clay of which the soil at this part was composed. The circumstance is quite inexplicable, and can only be recorded as having undoubtedly occurred. It may be that a bottle of mercury has been broken near the place at one time. Mercury is not known to have been found in India before, although there are a few stories of its occurring in the wilds of Afghanistan and in accessible parts of the Andaman Islands.

THE case of the lad Cohen at Calcutta is about as bad a one as the Volunteering system has revealed since its inception. It shows the necessity for the strictest precaution in the enrolment of Volunteers. At the same time to debar all Jews from Volunteering would be an act of the greatest injustice. "Johnny," as Cohen is called, has really nothing to do with the Jews; he has been cut off, and has allied himself with the low natives of the town. The wonder is that his bad character had not reached the ears of his officers. His career was such for some time past as to have justified his expulsion with ignominy. As for the Jews, they are, and must always be, in the same boat with Christians in the event of a Hindu or Mohamedan disturbance. They suffered as cruelly in the Mutiny as any Europeans.

AFTER another week of excitement, writes a Calcutta paper, the Mohamedan riots are over. Troops and police guards are still scattered over a large part of the town and suburbs, but the disturbance is evidently at an end. Government is, of course, interested in minimising the affair, and it is putting the best face it can on a very ugly business. But its efforts are being decidedly overdone. When General Yeatman-Biggs—who, by the way, has arrived from Darjiling—calmly says that he believes that only three men were killed in the riots, he is giving the official farce away. By the way, asks our contemporary did General Yeatman-Biggs,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REPLY OF THE POWERS TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

President Faure and all the European Sovereigns have replied to the Sultan advising him to conform to the wishes of the Powers.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The Christian delegates have constituted a general insurrectionary assembly of Cretans and accredited five representatives to the Powers.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

It is stated that the Nile Expedition will consist of ten thousand men, and will re-conquer all the abandoned Provinces, and that British troops will co-operate if necessary.

RISING AT LABUAN.

Reuter's correspondent at Labuan telegraphs that sixty rebels under the Chief Mat Salley attacked the Government station at Gaya yesterday, sacked the Treasury, and seized Mr. Neubronnen, the officer in charge. They then looted and burned the town and killed a corporal of police.

The Acting Resident with a force of Dyaks has gone to Gaya in pursuit of the rebels.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON GOES TO TUNIS.

Sir H. H. Johnston, lately Commissioner in Nyassaland, has been appointed British Commissioner and Consul-General at Tunis.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, with the outward English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

THE MARCH ONWARDS.

SOME CASES FROM SUNSTROKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

General Corrie-Bird marches to-day from Miran Shah to Boya, where he will be within ten miles of Datta Khel.

The Argyll have had twenty-three sunstroke cases on the march, two of which proved fatal. The regiment should now be at Idak. The Rifle Brigade left Ewardesabad yesterday.

Major Burney, of the Gordon Highlanders, is appointed Railway Transport Officer at Khushalgarh.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Andrews Speed, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Command, on return from leave.

Lieutenant Dimsdale, of the Royal Irish Rifles, is now formally gazetted A.-D.-C. to Lieutenant-General Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO GODAVERY DISTRICT.

One British officer and one hundred and fifty Rifles of the 20th Madras Infantry have been despatched from Vizianagram to Godavary District, at the request of the Civil authorities.

The reason for the troops being required is not yet learnt, but the district is more than one hundred per cent. behind its normal rainfall to date.

SUICIDE BY LIEUTENANT BAILIE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Lieutenant H. Baillie, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, committed suicide this afternoon. He had been staying at the Grand Hotel for the last two months.

At about noon, to-day, he went to his room to change his clothes. His bearer states that Lieutenant Baillie went into the bathroom, and shut the door, and a few seconds afterwards he heard a shot fired. The bearer went and told the manager of the hotel, and on breaking open the door Lieutenant Baillie was found on the floor of the bathroom quite dead, the bullet having entered the mouth and come out at the back of the head.

DEATH OF MRS. TUCKER.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 12.

The greatest regret is felt over the death of Mrs. Tucker, wife of General Tucker, which occurred last evening.

The funeral took place this evening with full military honours.

Mrs. Tucker was attacked with cholera a fortnight ago, and every hope was entertained of her recovery, but she had a relapse, and finally succumbed to the malady.

CHOLERA AT SECUNDERABAD.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

Cholera has been prevalent here for some time now, and seems to be assuming serious developement. The familiar view one meets with every day is that of corpses or hearses carrying away the dead from this dreadful malady, which is causing anxiety.

BROACH MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 11.

A grand meeting was held in the L. H. Sabhas' Hall under the presidentship of Desaiji Vishnuprasad for explaining to the voters their duties in selecting Municipal Commissioners. There were about 1,000 men present in the meeting, which may be called the greatest that ever met, and fluent lectures were delivered by Messrs. Pranlal Balvantrai, Mohanlal, Bhunjishawji, Alamshaw, Maganlal, Chimanlal, Ardesherji, and others.

The meeting also resolved to express their deep regret for the Poona murder case and contempt towards the cruel murderers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here this afternoon,

PORTSAID, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra), arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

KOBE, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra), left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai (extra), left here to-day for London direct.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm.

Good Dholleras	3 17-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
2½ per cent. Rentes	104¼
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	118
5% per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 11-16

THE RECENT PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN POONA.

MR. LAMB AND RECENT ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

Mr. Ganesh Krishna Gokhale, who is now in England, has written to one of the papers stating that two women were outraged by soldiers and one of the women committed suicide. Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, who is now the Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, has addressed the following letter to those who assisted in helping the late Mr. Rand in carrying on the plague work :—

It has been stated in a letter written by Professor Gokhale and published in a newspaper that during the plague operations in Poona two women in Poona were violated by soldiers and one of them has since committed suicide.

You are therefore requested to be so good as to report at your very early convenience whether any complaint of any such offence was made to you. Whether any such complaint of any such offence was, so far as you know, made to any magistrate plague officer directly or indirectly by any man or woman or to any Native lady or gentleman who assisted in plague operation.

Whether you have heard in any other way of any such offence being committed.

Whether if any complaint was made or information given of such an offence being committed, and (if any) what steps were taken by you, or so far as you know by any other persons, to inquire into the complaint or information.

What was the result of such inquiry, *i. e.*, was the complaint found to be false or to be unproved or to be true, and in either case what action was taken thereupon.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp, leaves Poona for Bombay to-morrow.

His Excellency will probably return before the end of the week.

Dr. Crowly will join his Excellency on arrival in Bombay.

CRICKET : GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE *VS.* STAFF CORPS.

A cricket match, Ganeshkhind and Kirkee *vs.* Staff Corps, was played at Ganeshkhind to-day. Play did not commence till 12-30 owing to the previous day's rain.

Ganeshkhind in their first innings made 90 runs. Dr. Jameson, Mr. Mackenzie, and Captain Greig were the only three who made double figures, namely 20, 23, and 10, respectively. Lord Sandhurst made 5 ; while Lowis and Deas took five wickets each.

The Staff Corps made 94. Edwardes, Deas, Chitty, and Murray made double figures, namely, 22, 18, 11, and 12. Mackenzie took seven and Greig 3 wickets each. The latter won by four runs.

Time was left, and Ganeshkhind went in for their second innings, and made 44 runs with six wickets down.

THE FAMINE.

THE Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks :—

Weather generally clear at the beginning of the week ; more cloudy at its close. The period has been practically rainless throughout the Provinces with the exception of a few scattered showers amounting in no district to ¼ths of an inch. The situation is critical and rain is anxiously awaited. Sowing operations are now suspended. Much damage has already been caused to the earlier sown crops. Rice nurseries are withering, cotton is drying off, and other crops, especially on high lying lands and poor soils, are suffering. Seed grain that can ill be spared has been lost. There is great scarcity of fodder in most parts of the Provinces which is telling on the cattle and insufficiency of water is reported from 5 districts. Locusts have appeared in the Mungeli tahsil of Bilaspur. Prices have eased a little in Hoshangabad and Mandla, but are still rising in most districts, the advance being most marked in Chhindwara. The number of relief workers remains practically the same. The increase of 10,000 in the number on gratuitous relief is due partly to the extension of village relief to dependants and others who have left the works. The contraction of 19,000 in the number of persons on private works has been shared by 7 districts. Number on relief works—Saugor 18,775, Damoh 23,112, Jubbulpore 24,667, Mandla 11,838, Seoni 6,597, Narsingpur 14390, Hosangabad 23273, Nimar 64, Betul 7,293, Chhindwara 12,040, Wardha 3017, Nagpur 12,640, Bhandara 16325, Balaghat 29,739, Raipur 39,508, Bilaspur 33,953, and Sambalpur 107. Total 2,77,049. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 10,708, Damoh 10635, Jubbulpore 25,234, Mandla 5457, Seoni 3,901, Narsingpur 7,965, Hoshangabad 8597, Nimar 849, Betul 2,707, Chhindwara 3,965, Wardha 37, Nagpur 5,349 Bhandara 8758 Balaghat 16094, Raipur 21901 Bilaspur 48015 and Sambalpur 30. Total 192529. There were also 63977 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 80211, women 153915 and children 63449 with 74 unclassed. Dependants—men 1394, women 2253 and children 33441 with 508 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 9,107 ; women 10492 and children 14013. Otherwise relieved—men 18316, women 36063 and children 31239 with 30478 unclassed. Wage prices—Sambalpur 9 1-2, Nagpur 9 1-4, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Bilaspur 9, Jubbulpore and Wardha 8 3-4, Chanda and Bhandara 8 1-2, Saugor 8 1-4, Hoshangabad, Betul and Raipur 8, Mandla and Seoni 7 3-4, Damoh and Nimar 7 1-2 and Balaghat 7.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, 4th August, at 12 o'clock noon :—

I.—Question asked by Honourable members :—

. . . . . .

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

(1) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 402, dated the 25th February 1897, and of its accompaniment, together with a copy of the amended Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay held for the purpose of making laws and regulations under the provisions of "The Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892."

(2) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 681, dated the 19th March 1897—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to further amend the City of Bombay Municpal Act, 1888.

(3) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 893, dated the 24th April 1897—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.

III.—Explanation of the financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1897-98.

IV.—Bills and orders of the day :—

(1) A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1879 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay—Third reading.

(2) A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Act II, of 1888—First reading.

THE VEDDAHS OF CEYLON.

MR. E. O. WALKER, C.I.E., writes to a contemporary :—"I trust you may be able to find a small space for an appeal on behalf of the Veddahs of Ceylon. These are descendants of the aboriginal race of the island. A few hundreds still remain in the heart of the forest about fifty miles west of Batticaloa, who receive no religious instruction of any sort and are living in squalor and indigence. Rev. J. West, of the Wesleyan Mission, has a small community of these people under his ministration at a place about fourteen miles north of Batticaloa (Kalaneukerin), on the coast, but the people in the interior are untouched, partly owing to their distance from mission centres and partly from the unhealthiness of the jungles in which they reside. I write from personal observation ; as an official of the Ceylon Government, my work takes me in the locality of some of the Veddahs. Some friends, with myself, have been in communication with Mr. West, in view to his extending his sphere of work, so as to include these unfortunate and destitute people about Kalludai, Ekirian Kumburum, and Mahnoya. We should like to have a medical mission and children's schools, but at first we propose to send a native missioner subordinate to Mr. West. The cost is estimated to be six hundred rupees (about £40) annually. We are reluctant to commence until the contributions are assured. The case of these people is a piteous one. Different in almost an idea of a God, never having heard the name of Christ, dirty in habits, and often half starving, no one who has seen them can with-hold his compassion.

MR. H. WILDE, president of the Manchester Scientific and Literary Society, has given the Paris Academy of Sciences the sum of 27,000 dols., to be used in giving an annual prize of 800 dols. for a discovery or publication in physical science, the prize to be international. Mr. Wilde states that this gift is made as a return for the benefit which he has derived from French science.

SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

IT is a painful fact, but in reviewing the social incidents of the past week I cannot find a single one to write about. Simla has entered upon the first days of the blessed torpidity of the Rains—not that the Rains are here, but they are naturally and reasonably expected, and arrangements are in force accordingly. A play, called "The Minor Poet," has, I believe, made its appearance on the boards of the A. D. C. Lyceum, but taking all the remarkable and transcending talents of local amateurs into consideration—admitting them all,—I find it is a little far from my house to the Town Hall when I consider the privilege of attending. So I am prone to accept the raptures of Simla over the performance—the table of precedence holds even on the stage, and I observed one lady describe the acting of a particularly "burra mem" with tears in her eyes—at second hand. You will remember, too, that I went to the last one, and set it forth conscientiously at length—there is no breadth to speak of in the performances of this year. Mrs. Grundy, who, you will remember, would only permit her daughter to attend a dress-rehearsal of "The Prodigal," last season, has triumphed all along the line. Perhaps this is as well. In professional hands the deft naughtiness or the grossly *risqué* situation is subordinated to the main purposes of the play ; in the hands of amateurs, however clever, it is invariably the main incident, the thing that somehow jumps at you, insisting upon shocking you. It is only for the ends and the necessities of the highest art that such things are excusable at all—a fact which might be remembered with advantage in more than one department of artistic production. And no matter how Heaven-born our faculties are we do not achieve the highest art, especially in a notoriously difficult direction, without tremendous training, extending over years and beginning at the alphabet of the profession. Of course, amateur dramatic societies may supply this training in some degree. In this connection I am reminded of the report that Mrs. F. H. Skrine, whose histrionic talents have been much chronicled in India, has been offered and has accepted a professional engagement at home. I believe Mrs. Skrine's ambitions lay in that direction, but whether, if the tale be true, her somewhat fragile physique will stand the strain of serious work is, I should think, doubtful.

Quantities of people were proceeding in rickshaws to hospitable Snowdon this afternoon, where the first of Lady White's "At Homes" was in progress. As my invitation happens to be for the 14th I cannot describe the occasion without taxing my imagination in a way which would not be commended, so I would fain bid you have patience till next week.

This Simla is a funny little world, immensely personal and self-centered. I have heard nobody say to anybody else that "Barney" Barnato was dead, though Reuter sent out the fact to us and it appeared in the *Daily Bulletin*, which is now an influence in Simla, I conclude from the fact that Hossein Bux advertises in it. Perhaps I would not mention it either, if I had not been reading, the day the item sped under the sea, an extremely second-rate little novel, called "Mr. Magnus." From the point of view of literature this is a generous description, from the point of view of a chapter of South African affairs one should say something else. Doubtless it is ignorantly chronicled, with an eye to the purely superficial, and obviously inspired with a thorough-going dislike to the South African personalities it describes, but it is written nevertheless by somebody very much on the spot and dipping a graphic pen. What I want to say is that one seldom picks up so plain an attempt at portraiture in fiction. "Mr. Magnus" is as patently meant for Mr. Rhodes, "Porters" Ruby mines for the Kimberley Mines, and "Benjie Benoni" for the unfortunate Mr. Barnato as if the real names were printed in italics after the assumed ones. The story abounds in inuendo of the grossest kind as well as open charges damaging in intention if rather vague in scope. It is full of ribald domestic allusions, and might have been written by a sub-editor on a local newspaper. Mr. Rhodes belongs to the species pachydermatus ;—his broad back will probably shed the shaft scatheless, but it is natural to wonder whether, among the multitude of visions that vexed the overwrought mind of his unfortunate brother millionaire, "Mr. Magnus" had any place.

Calcutta people up here are extremely indignant at the flippant tone of the *Pioneer* in dealing with the recent riot in Calcutta, and with the authorities for so patently taking their cue from the Allahabad paper, rather than from the columns of the journals of the capital. Private letters show that accounts in the Calcutta papers are in no way exaggerated, many incidents of the gravest character, indeed, having escaped the notice of the press. This can easily be understood when one remembers the comparatively small staff of reporters upon which all Indian journals have to depend and the enormous area which they have to cover. It is to be hoped that such correspondents of the London press as there may be in India, will hasten to give the Home Government a more accurate impression of the real state of things in Calcutta during the past week than it is likely to receive from the attenuated despatches of the Government of India situated a thousand miles from the scene of the disturbances and apparently depending for its impressions upon the casual and jocular observations of an official newspaper, published in the North-West Provinces, with nothing at stake but its reputation for satire at the expense of Bengal.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

NEARLY 30,000 DEATHS TO DATE.

DURING the week ending July 9 the cases of plague and deaths therefrom registered in the Presidency were as under :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	6	3
Karachi	2	2
Poona	19	3
Districts.		
Surat	28	10
Thana	3	1
Poona	5	3
Satara	5	0
Kolaba	9	5
Baroda	21	13
Kolhapur	1	0
Cutch	32	23
Shikarpur	0	1
Total	131	64

The three deaths in Thana and one of the two deaths at Karachi were imported. The mortality in the four previous weeks was : Week ending 11th June, 410 ; 18th June, 163 ; 25th June, 107 ; 2nd July, 70. The total mortality to date is as follows :—

Deaths from plague previously registered	29,925
" " week ending July 9	64
Total	29,989

MILITARY NEWS.

NINE officers of the different regiments, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the mail steamer Ganges, have reported their arrivals in the District Staff Office, Town Hall. Some of them have been recalled, and others returned from leave. All of them have left for Tochi to rejoin their respective regiments, in the Tochi Valley Expedition.

A DETACHMENT, consisting of one Native officer, and 30 non-commissioned officers and men of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will proceed to Bushire on the 15th instant by the B. I. steamer Kapurthala, to relieve a similar detachment there, now on duty.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lieutenant H. C. L. Cock, R. A., from the 7th August to 31st October next.

THE opium revenue returns for July are better than the estimate both for Bengal and Bombay. The estimate for Bengal was Rs. 34, 93,750, whereas Rs 36,62,175 was actually received ; whilst for Bombay the estimate of Rs. 11,00,000 has been exceeded by Rs. 1,18,900. The four sales of opium and three months pass duty on opium exports are nearly three and a-half lakhs worse than the estimate, over two lakhs of the deficit arising in the Bombay Presidency, where the estimate was thirty lakhs.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. ADEN.

A TELEGRAM received at the office of the P. and O. Company states that the last vestige of the steamer Aden has now disappeared from the reef where she foundered, and not a single trace of the wreck is to be seen. The s. s. Rohilla is still cruising about in search of the occupants of the three boats which left the vessel on the morning of the disaster. The search is to be continued for some days longer, but the likelihood of finding the boats becomes more and more remote each day. There is too much reason to fear that they were lost in consequence of the heavy sea only a short time after leaving the damaged ship. Those who remained on board were after all better off than those who sought escape in the life-boats, although all accounts go to show that they too had a very terrible experience. The lascars who have returned to Bombay do not bear the marks of privation upon them to the extent that might have been supposed. For one thing, however, they were better off than the passengers and European staff, for while the latter were in the middle of the ship, most of the former were in the forecastle, and had provisions within reach. They found it impossible to either go to the passengers or get food to them, and one man was severely injured in making the attempt. Under these circumstances the passengers were compelled to subsist on wet biscuits, potatoes, and onions Still greater privation was caused by the want of water, and those on board had to drink salt water mixed with vinegar until, on the thirteenth day, thanks to the ingenuity of a serang, a rough and ready water condensing apparatus was made.

Many acts of individual heroism can be recorded, especially that of the Fourth Officer, who was drowned in attempting to rescue from the waves a stewardess who had fallen overboard. It is a marvel how passengers and crew bore up so bravely under such fearful conditions. Their nerves and their powers of endurance were strained to the utmost, and the worst of it was that although their position was known to the Sultan of Socotra and his subjects, they were unable to render effective help. None of their small boats could have lived in the rough sea along the dangerous reefs, and there were no rockets in the island by means of which a connection might possible have been established with the shore. The signal of distress was flying at the mast all the time, but it did not lead the three vessels which were sighted to make any attempt at rescue. The R. I. M. S. Mayo seems to have arrived on its errand of succour just in the nick of time, for not only were the passengers and crew worn out by privation and anxiety, but the vessel itself became more and more insecure, and they were expecting every minute that it would be dashed to pieces. It is an unfortunate coincidence that the Aden, which was a cargo boat, having only very limited accommodation for passengers, should have had an exceptionally large number of passengers on board, all the available cabin space being occupied.

The survivors of the Native crew reported themselves at the office of the P. and O. Company at Mazagon to-day, when it was found that although rather weak and ill from privation, they were not disabled for future service. Their losses by the wreck were recouped, and many of them were given leave to their respective native places. They will return to Bombay in due course and be distributed amongst other ships of the P. and O. fleet.

SIR JOHN JARDINE AND THE PLAGUE POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the letter of your London correspondent printed in to-day's issue it is stated that "it leaked out also that Sir John Jardine had advocated a more vigorous policy than that adopted in the earlier stages of the (plague) epidemic." Something similar seems to have been said by Sir John Jardine himself in a speech on "India, the Indians and their Rulers," which he delivered shortly after his retirement (7th February 1897). Now, Mr. Justice Jardine was on leave in England from the 18th of April 1896 to the 18th December 1896, and he was not therefore in Bombay during the earlier stages of the epidemic, which, as you know, began in September 1896, or perhaps earlier, and was at its worst about the date he returned to Bombay ; he was also away from Bombay, I believe, during the Christmas holidays, which brings us to the first week of January, and he retired from the service during the first week of February.

Well, I suppose, it is natural to assume that a man who considers himself entitled to make any recommendations, should only do so after personal enquiry into the matter and the measures in vogue, but I am, I believe, correct in asserting that during the five weeks Mr. Jardine was in Bombay while the plague was raging, he never once visited the plague-stricken parts of the town, never set foot into a plague-stricken house, and did not know from personal experience what was being done by the authorities who so valiantly battled with the epidemic. He may have had visions or dreams about what should be done, and he may also, like many other irresponsible persons, have theorized on the subject, but I doubt if he ever formally recommended any other measures than those adopted, and I doubt still more whether he was ever asked for his opinion.

No one doubts Mr. Justice Jardine's forensic erudition—in fact in abstruse legal lore he was facile princeps in Bombay and perhaps in India,—but he spent all his life behind the desk or on the Bench, and I cannot think of any person, then in India, more unlikely to be asked his opinion about plague measures than the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.—Yours, &c.,

July 12. X. X. X.

KALA-AZAR IN ASSAM.

DR. ROGERS'S REPORT.

SOME time ago the Government of India placed the services of Surgeon-Captain L. Rogers at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam for the purpose of investigating the nature of the disease Kala-azar, which had been ravaging that province. Kala-azar was at the moment, on the strength of previous investigations, supposed to be a distinct disease *per se*, due probably to the presence of a parasite known as Ankylostoma. Dr. Rogers, after careful researches, which have recently been discontinued, has just allowed the results of his studies to be made public. He concludes that Kala-azar is a severe malarial fever, of a much more aggravated nature than the ordinary malarial fevers prevalent in Assam, and that the complaint is communicable from person to person, either through the atmosphere or by means of the soil. That Kala-azar is entirely malarial in nature is, Dr. Rogers holds, conclusively proved by the fact that malarial parasites are present in the blood of patients suffering from the disease from its very commencement right up to its very end ; and that on *postmortem* examination marked pigmentation of the spleen and other organs is found. In its early stages Kala-azar can only be distinguished from ordinary malarial fever with great difficulty, and it is not until the disease has advanced that it can be diagnosed with any degree of certainty. The anæmia, which is such a pronounced accompaniment of Kala-azar, is proportionate to the tensity of the disease, and is not due, as was suppposed, to the Ankylostoma. Moreover, Kala-azar very rapidly brings about a poor and vitiated state of general health, indeed so rapidly that if ordinary malarial fever after repeated attacks and in the course of several years, produces a prostrated and debilitated state of the health, Kala-azar is capable of bringing about the same deleterious results within as many months. The ordinary manner in which Kala-azar is communicated and propagated is, according to Dr. Rogers's statements, that a person who is suffering from the disease proceeds from a village in which it has been prevalent to a village which has hitherto been free from it. In the house in which he stops several cases soon occur among the inmates who spread it through out the hitherto healthy village from which it is in a similar manner passed on to other villages, and thus spread over the district. The origin of the disease, according to Dr. Rogers, is extremely peculiar. It commenced in the Rungpore District of Bengal, which lies on the frontier of Assam, and made its debut in Assam in the base of the neighbouring Garo Hills. The disease was due to a succession of five very unhealthy years during each of which the fever prevailed with increasing severity, till at last it assumed such force that it was able to spread itself over several districts without there being any definite cause for its outbreak in any one of them. In one, Surgeon-Captain Rogers is of opinion that the dreaded Kala-azar is simply an epidemic malarial fever of a very intense order.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. MURRAY, I.M.S., Bengal, is re-appointed Professor in the Lahore Medical College, vice Surgeon-Captain Marshall, transferred to the Military Department.

EUROPEANS STARVING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your wide reputation for obtaining justice and redress for the wrongs of the poor and afflicted, induces me to place my sad case before you in the fervent hope that your powerful aid may cause my husband to be released from prison (as an act of her Majesty's clemency, who commanded the carrying out of "works of mercy and relief" to the afflicted, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee), to save my children and myself from the terrible sufferings we are undergoing, both from want of food and that proper accommodation and attendance which is so emphatically necessary to the lives of Europeans in this country, and to which (during a residence of nineteen years) we have always been accustomed, but which, since my husband's incarceration on the 12th June 1895, my children and myself have been unable to obtain, for we have only had the money realised by the sale of our household effects to live on ;—these have now all gone, the money expended for food and lodging, and starvation, or worse at hand.

The facts are briefly these :—My husband, Mr. F. E. Roy, Accountant, Lahore, was convicted, on the 1st August 1895, of "grievous hurt," by the Chief Court, Lahore, and sentenced to 2 years and 10 months' imprisonment. His salary, our only income, ceased, and my four children (3 girls,—14 years, 11 years, and 6 years, and a boy of 2 years) and myself at once rendered homeless and destitute. To find food and shelter everything had to be sold. With the sum realised and the help of charity we have, to the present, been able to obtain the bare necessaries of life. We have had none of the luxuries (not even punkahs, and the heat at 100° in the shade), and no comforts, and have had to perform all menial offices ourselves, than which nothing lowers Europeans more in the eyes and estimation of the natives of the country. Over 20,000 prisoners were released from Indian jails on 22nd June last as an act of Royal clemency, yet my husband was not one of them, though he had put in eleven months of his sentence, had earned by his good conduct and work 48 days' remission, and was spoken of by the jail authorities as doing excellent work and being well conducted—in fact these attributes had enabled me to obtain an interview before the regulation time. I gather from the newspapers that a man named Fraser, who was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, two years ago, for swindling, was released from the Calcutta jail on Jubilee Day, yet my husband was not released, though his offence was a much less heinous one, and four children and myself actually in the greatest trouble and distress through his absence—this fact both the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Viceroy know, as I had previously petitioned them for my husband's release on that very account. I have a letter from General Sir George Wolseley dated the 3rd June last, in which he writes that the Lieutenant-Governor has promised to "do what he can for Mr. Roy," yet my husband has been treated exactly like a native, receiving 2 months and 25 days' remission on account of his Sovereign's Diamond Jubilee, while his wife and four children are left to the certain horrors of poverty and destitution, and the probable end of those afflicted by these terrible calamities. Oh ! Sir, help to restore to us our protector and bread-winner. Surely to save a woman and four children from beggary and starvation would be a certain mode of giving effect to her most Gracious Majesty's Commands, in performing a work of mercy, and giving relief to the distressed and afflicted.

At the present time when crores of rupees are being distributed as famine relief among the natives, we are starving. I learn that there are only three Europeans under sentence of imprisonment in the Punjab and they are in the Lahore Central Jail. My husband is one, the other two are soldiers for discharge from her Majesty's Service at the expiry of their imprisonment. Surely, surely there must be some mistake when the only European in the Punjab Jails, who could have been released at his Sovereign's Diamond Jubilee was not set free ! I assure you most solemnly that the facts I have stated are true, and I thank you in anticipation for your sympathy and pray you will afford me, a starving woman with four children, assistance by means of the mighty power you possess.—Yours, &c.,

M. A. ROY.

Lahore, July 8.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

A SUGGESTION FROM AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You can easily conceive how extremely disappointing it must be to every loyal subject of her Majesty the Queen-Empress to run his anxious eye over every item in your paper of a morning, still to find that the Poona cut-throats have not been spotted. Day after day passes without any satisfactory information on the subject, and what little of it we get by the way is not very encouraging. The Parsi community have still fresh upon their memory the Tower Tragedy, in which two innocent lives were lost when the sun was still looking on, and fair Bombay was astir with busy. In spite of your detectives of established reputation, and notwithstanding the untiring endeavours of the foremost of the Parsi community, the whole matter has been enveloped in darkness to this day, and will remain so till the sun has spent himself, and we all come to an ending. The present tragedy is just of a piece, but instead of two innocents of the gentler sex, two unfortunate gentlemen of strong bones and limbs are the victims. Delay in such cases is dangerous, for it gives time to the real culprit to secure a safe retreat, and in the event of being caught on suspicion, he is the better fortified for it. Apart from this, it not infrequently happens that the more unscrupulous and low paid officers of police get an opportunity of squeezing the well-to-do people, and turning the tragedy into a profitable trading for themselves. This might fairly serve in one way all the purposes of a punitive post-mortem, but it is evidently ill-intentioned and not likely to promote detection. It might even end in a drop-scene altogether as has been shrewdly suspected in the case of the Tower Tragedy. There is again the danger of some private *budmashes* playing the same game by assuming the police, as was so recently verified during the plague at Bombay. It is next to impossible that the clever police of Bombay and Poona Bombay could by this time obtain no clue. But if it is really so, one can attribute their inability mainly to the fact that the more famous detectives of Bombay and Poona are too well-known to the local inhabitants, who will be quite careful of what they do and speak in their presence, and thereby thwart their attempts at detection even within a reasonable space of time. And if, after all, there is no satisfactory account of the whole affair, it would be positively a matter of serious thought for British Administration on this side of the country. Can't we then have the pick of the detectives at Madras or Calcutta set to trace the miscreants at Poona, provided that the arrangement does not materially interfere with the fair fame of the detective talent of our own Presidency ? They might prove serviceable for aught we know, and in their success we might sleep the more peacefully with the thought of just retribution paid to the murderer and the re-establishment of confidence and security.

I suggested some time ago in your columns the expediency of proclaiming a free pardon and reward to one of the accomplices who was not directly concerned in the murder, and other papers subsequently took the same view. Can't this suggestion be adopted in time ? There may be one or more indifferent accomplices who are now repentant and ready to come forward only if they were assured of immunity from the impending wrath of the State and its subjects. Government have always treated their people with a parental zeal and regard, and if one of the black sheep has gone astray, and returns after a time, repentant, with a pious heart, it is hoped he will be taken within the pale and not refused entrance. This is a mere re-utterance of a thought from the Holy Scriptures taught by Christ himself. It will further demonstrate to the Christian and the heathen world around, that the heart of Government is planted above injuries.—Yours, &c.,

E. J. TALEYARKHAN.

BENGALI NATIVE JOURNALISM.

THIS is how the *Bangobasi* celebrates the Jubilee : "Inscrutable are the ways of fate. Though subjects of the same sovereign, the English have during these sixty years grown wealthy and luxurious, while we Hindus and Musalmans have been reduced to beggary. Our indigenous arts, our skill, trade, power and wealth are all gone. Our palaces have been converted into cremation grounds—our *dharma* now owns Satan's sway ; modesty has given lieuen place toee, and having fallen from our own independent position, we have now developed into strange creatures utterly unlike what we were. That old Mathura and Dwarka, Dacca and Lucknow, Benares and Gaya, and the once happy Brajadham, have all ceased to be. The stately swan has ceased to disport himself on the cool and pellucid water of the village pond, and pujas and festivals, dancing and singing, pleasures, amusements and sky-rending laughter, are all gone. Clad in mother's clothes, holding umbrellas not our own, and supporting ourselves by begging, we are now now leading the lives of slaves or servants. We have lost everything by our own folly. Why should we blame the sovereign ?" Echo answers Why ? We must confess that in this the *Bangobasi* shows an amount of consideration which we should not have expected from it. In a pity our contemporary's lament was not tacked on to the high-sounding petition sent home to Her Majesty by the "people of India" the other day.

In its latest number the "Hitavadi" makes its bow all round, and blushingly acknowledges the congratulations which have been showered upon it since "our" release from prison. It seems that "our name" was included in the release list, which, when it came back with the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction, was found, "to everybody's surprise," to be without "our" patronymic. How "our" friends persisted in "our" behalf, and how "we" finally escaped from durance vile, need not be told here. Suffice it to say that "our" trumpet is blown with a resonance which shows what a capital thing a short holiday is for a Bengali editor, even although it be spent in prison.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN HYDERABAD.

MR. DUNLOP'S Season Report on His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for week ending 3rd July is as follows :—

GENERAL REMARKS.

The failure of the Monsoon up to date is causing very great anxiety in His Highness' Territory. The reports now received refer to a period up to the 28th June, and in almost all of them complaints are made of want of rain, of crops withering, of sowings retarded and of prices rising. And as another week has since passed, without any general rain, (although there have been showers in certain parts, full particulars of which have not yet been received) the position at present, even if exaggerations are allowed for, is exceedingly critical ; and if rain does not come soon, there will be but little chance of a good Kharif crop. On the other hand, if rain comes, the country will be safe. The average rainfall for the whole Dominions for the week ending 28th June was only 17 cents and in no district does the average exceed 67 cents. The exports are continuing on a large scale and prices are everywhere showing a tendency to rise. In the city of Hyderabad, common rice, which was selling on the 19th June at 8 seers per Rupee, is now sold at 6½ seers. Jowari which was selling at 10 2-3 seers is now quoted at 8 2-7. The distress in the city is considerable and to alleviate it, arrangements have been made for selling to the poor at a reduced rate, which for the present is fixed at 7½ seers. In some Talukas of the Aurangabad District, Jowari is selling at 6 seers in the Rupee and in other Talukas, prices range from 7 to 8 seers. The attendance on relief works during the week ending 24th June was 83,429 as against 102,602 during the week previous, the attendance on the last day having fallen from 17,089 on the 17th June to 13,033 on the 24th ultimo. Though intrinsically the attendance has fallen, looking into the details, it is seen that the fall is due to the closing of two works, the Paronda Kunta, and the Bir Gooral road, which between them employed nearly 4,000 men. There is a tendency observable of numbers on relief works in the Lingsugur District to increase, and stringent orders have been issued not to close any works without special instructions. The number has increased on gratuitous relief, the attendance having risen from 721 on the 17th June to 1039 on the 24th idem.

ATRAF-I-BALDA (HYDERABAD) DISTRICT.

No rain fell during the week ending 3rd July, except 10 cents in the city of Hyderabad. More rain is urgently required for the Kharif crops. Fodder scarcity continues and cattle are dying. Cholera continues in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and surrounding villages. Prices have risen 1 1-4 to 3 seers in the Talukas of the District. In the City of Hyderabad grain has risen in price and there is considerable uneasiness prevalent.

AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

Rainfall, slight as it was, has been beneficial to cr

be dying [illegible] Large exports of grain from Madhra Taluka. Prices have risen in four Talukas by half to one seer.

ELGANDAL DISTRICT.

More rain is urgently wanted in parts. In many parts sowing of the Kharif crop has not yet commenced, and in others, it is suspended on account of rain holding off. People are very anxious as the season is wearing away fast and the rains are still holding off. Cholera prevails in eight out of nine Talukas and is reported to be spreading in parts. Fodder is scarce and so also is water in most parts; and cattle are said to be dying of starvation. Prices have risen one to two seers in three Talukas owing to the absence of rain; and the poor are already undergoing starvation in some parts.

NALGUNDA DISTRICT.

The holding off of the rains has told on this District also. Kharif sowings have not yet commenced in one Taluka. In the others, the young shoots are withering and sowings have been suspended. Cholera prevails in 2 Talukas, and Small Pox in some villages. Cattle are dying of disease in 3 Talukas and the mortality from fodder scarcity, is also increasing. Prices have fallen in 1 Taluka by one seer, while they have risen by half to one and a half seers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvi			21
	Chukla			
	Umarkhadi			
	Dongri		1	
C	Market			11
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswadi			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Khumbarwada			
D	Khetwadi	*Nil.*		2
	Girgaum			
	Chaupati			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			28
	Tadwadi			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			4
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			2
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown			1
	Total.. ..	*Nil*	1	74

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			19
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			16
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	7
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			34
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			8
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			5
	Worli			
	Non-Resi lt. and Unknown			3
	Total.....	*Nil*	*Nil*	99

[Total to date...12,643 10,694

LOWER DAMAUN.

The total mortality of the last three days was only two. On Friday there was not a single death either from plague or from any other cause, thus for the fifth time presenting a clean plague mortality bill. With two processions of the image of St Antons from the Church of Nossa Senhora de Mar and with the dans-espta in Shunkar's temple which commenced at 3 a.m. on Saturday and continued unceasingly until 10 a.m. to-day, *i.e.*, 29 hours, fervently praying for the much required rain, it has at last commenced to rain since this morning in right earnest, and reports also have reached that it is raining in the surrounding villages. The evil of the cordon must be endured till it is cured. The other evil, that of the stoppage of communication between Lower and Upper Damaun, has done considerable harm to people. The ferry that runs in the Dhamanganga river between the two portions of Damaun under a contract between the Municipality and an old Parsee gentleman was stopped on the 23rd March last by order of the Governor, who published in hot haste sanction for it from the Goa Medical Board, who were supposed to entertain an erroneous opinion that Professor Haffkine's inoculations which were then being carried on here by Dr. Kalapesi were infectious. Under the terms of the contract all the Government servants are entitled to make free use of the ferry at all times, but besides these nearly a thousand other persons every day had occasion to use the ferry; in fact, there was a great traffic between the two Damauns. This stoppage has obstructed the business of the District Court, in asmuch as suitors and the advocates who reside in Lower Damaun cannot go to Upper Damaun, where the court is situate. It has prevented those officials who have duties to perform in Lower Damaun and who are now locked up in Upper Damaun from giving their Government the equivalent of the salaries they receive by performing their work, and one of the results thereof is that the main road from Vapi to Damaun is left in a dilapidated state to the great discomfort of pedestrians and damage to conveyances. It has prevented the daily supply of vegetable and meat from one place to the other, and the people of Upper Damaun from having the benefit of the advice and treatment of their doctors of Lower Damaun. It has put the Abkari farmer to serious in convenience and consequent loss. Many other inconveniences to people of both the Damauns' may be enumerated. People from Lower Damaun who are desirous to go to Upper Damaun are allowed to do so on their undergoing 12 days' quarantine at Marwad, and as a matter of fact a dozen Mahomedans are now at Marwad to befit themselves to go to Upper Damaun. The question is when free communication is to be restored. Now that the authorities have proofs in their own hands that the plague in the form of an epidemic has long since disappeared and even sporadic cases are rare, it behoves them in the interest of the country and the people to restore communication as soon as possible and thereby place Damaun in a way to acquire its former position.

THE EMEUTE IN FORMOSA.

INFORMATION received from a special correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo*, in Formosa contains the following :—At 3 a.m. on the 8th instant, rebels numbering about two thousand, made a furious attack on Tomon, Hokumon and Twatutia setting fire to last mentioned town and plundering it. The troops of the garrison were despatched thither and succeeded in repulsing them by 6 o'clock. Very few Japanese were wounded or killed. Of the native insurgents some thirty were captured and sixteen were killed. But on the side of the Japanese one Tax Inspection Office, and three commercial houses were burnt to the ground, and money was carried away by the rebels from thirty houses to the amount of over forty thousand yen. One of the sufferers is said to have been robbed of several thousands of yen. The *Jiji* notes with regret that the loss of influence and credit on the part of the gendarmes is beyond description.

THE BISHOP'S FAREWELL.

DR. MYLNE, Bishop of Bombay, preached his farewell sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening to a large congregation. His subject was "Dominated by Christ," his text being 2, Cor. II, 14—"Now thanks be unto God, which always leadeth us in triumph in Christ." The Bishop said :—

The writer is describing a "Triumph," the gorgeous processional pageant which passed through the streets of Rome at the close of a victorious war. He pictures the successful General, passing on through crowded streets; acclamations greeting his progress from pavements and windows and house-tops. The General rolls on in his chariot to lay his triumphal crown at the feet of the tutelar Deity in the Temple everlooking the Foram. And as part of his triumphal escort, he is dragging, chained to the wheels, his principal prisoners of war, to be put to death as he mounts to the Temple. With a scene like this in his eye the Apostle wrote these words:—"Now thanks be unto God which always leadeth us in triumph in Christ." "Which always leadeth us in triumph,"—so run the words as I read them taking them from our newer Translation. In the Authorised Version they are different. "Which always causeth us to triumph," they run in the older Translation. The difference between the two renderings amounts to no less than this—that if we read, "Which causeth us to triumph," the Apostle is speaking of himself as seated in the car of the Victor, if not as the conquering General, at least as sharing in His splendour. If we read "which leadeth us in triumph," the place which he assigns to himself is that of the captive bahind the chariot. A willing captive, no doubt, if he says that he is chained to the wheels. The servant of Christ, all the same, if he says that he is sharing His chariot. But it makes the whole difference, you will see, to his place before angels and men, whether the thoughts entertained about himself be that of appearing before the world in the same sense as his master—the sight is familar to us all. A life may be surrendered into slavery to a passion, to an ideal, to a person; or perhaps to two of the three; or, again, to all three together. In St. Paul's case the three were combined, as I hope to show you in a minute. But any one of the three, if it once take a subjugating hold, has power to enslave one completely, to dominate character and life till every conflicting consideration goes flying like chaff before the wind—till the only adequate metaphor is that of St. Paul in the text, the prisoner at the wheels of the chariot. Of the first, of captivity to a passion, the examples are all too familiar. Be it pride, be it avarice, be it drink, be it envy or lust or revenge, the power of a dominating passion to harden, to infuriate, or to deaden is familiar all the world over. And, alas! its most damning features is the final acquiescence of the captive. Putting absolute insanity aside, the surrender of the character to a passion is, after all, a voluntary matter. The prisoner was free, to begin with. He is haled in chains at the last because he would not use his freedom. More noble, potentially at least, is possession by a masterful ideal. Even here true nobility may be wanting; the ideal may be inadequate or grotesque, but at least there is this to be said, that that which has taken possession is a conviction, not merely an emotion. And in many cases, thank God, the possession of a heart by an ideal is the source of, manifold nobility—grand in itself, to begin with, communicating some grandeur to the character in every department of life. It may lead to magnificent selfdenial, and may rouse keen enthusiasm in others, even where the conception itself is in some regards inadequate. It may even pass on into fanaticism, into forgetfulness of every qualifying consideration, and yet the character, on the whole, may be the gainer. A vein of nobility may come in, where otherwise all things had been sordid. Even where the ideal is adequate, where the service of God and man is the aim of the ideolising enthusiast, where selfrestraint is preserved, where the unreasoningness, the blindness, the untruthfulness, which characterise the genuine fanatic, are absent from the honest enthusiast, then what can ennoble a life, like possession by a single ideal, before which all else gives way? It is the men of one idea who have, notoriously, moved the world. One may, in ordinary life, for purposes of convention and convenience, that they had room for something else in their minds. But for their own grand purpose in life we are content to take them as they are—the weak points along with the strong. The very weaknesses themselves are so noble that they almost make part of the strength, the *defauts de ses qualites*, we call them, the things that we might wish to have otherwise, but still things, apart from which it were not the very character that we love. These, I say, are the men or the women by whom the world is moved; these stir the heart of society; these elicit the latent nobility which underlies more commonplace hearts, and which awaits but the touch of enthusiasm to arouse it and to put it into action. Men may laugh—we all may laugh—at the weaknesses that accompany genius. But to have such a genius and to be laughed at—this were worth to us, lesser souls, the expenditure of a life-time, and more, of the best that we have contributed to the daily round of the world. For ourselves, we may have known but too well that we never had a thought in our lives which dominated our character completely, which could lend us the magic touch that sends thrills to the heart of the world. Our ideals have possessed us so slightly that much, alas! in ourselves has held out successfully against them; that so far from taking hold of other people till they were glad to fain to be stirring, we may know that we have but halted ourselves where, we thought to carry others along with us. Where, where, we may ask, are the conceptions which once seemed to haunt me like a passion? What has blurred the clear-cut beauty in which the ideals of life stood out before my earlier gaze?—so dimmed now, alas! to myself that when I fain would exhibit them to others they elude my baffled sight. But at least we may have known what it was to be stirred by nobility in others, to have caught some contagious touch from genuine, noble enthusiasm, and so to have risen above ourselves to where earnestness will take no denial. If so we understand just a little what it were to be caught up and haled on by a masterful, dominant ideal, of which we felt that it used us far more than we used it. Even the world, which sheers at enthusiasm, recognises one feature of its strength—that people possessed by an idea may be laughed at, hindered, even persecuted, but that one thing it is impossible to do with them is to ignore them, to brush them aside, to treat them as a *negligible quantity*—if I may catch at a useful French idiom. Some day the world finds out that these enthusiasts have got to be reckoned with. We may be slaves, then, to a passion or to an ideal. But more masterful than either of these—more masterful because more alive—most masterful of all, perhaps, because it can combine in itself the forces of both the other two—most masterful of all, I say, is the force of a predominant character to mould and to sway other lives. It embodies ideals in itself; it vivifies them into a passion. It, again, may be one or many motives. Stranger still, may combine in itself, in conflicting and astounding admixture, the elements of nobility and of baseness—may have special revelations from Heaven, one day for the destruction of idols, and the next for very different actions. Nay—for this is the strangest of all—it may leave on generations of followers the mark of there astounding contradictions, of this jar of conflicting emotions, impartially developed and indulged. But for good effect to ideals, for subduing the world to their sway, for sweeping off obstacles before it, as a flood sweeps rocks in its course for all this the most potent of forces is the sway of a masterful character, of a dominant, overpowering personality brought to bear upon ordinary men. For being thus led captive by a Person, for being dragged, unresisting, as His prisoner, St. Paul, thanks God in the text. That Person embodied, for him, the two other overmastering forces of which I have spoken this evening. He found in the Person of Jesus Christ, embodied in concrete form, the one grand master-passion which swayed his life and career, the passion for saving souls, and the one over-mastering ideal upon which he had moulded his character—the ideal of Divine Righteousness. But this was not all that he found, is not all that we may find, in the Person of our Lord Jesus Christ. That ideal or that passion may be embodied, we may think, but we now see it embodied, in the character and the life of a fellowman, and still our relation to his person may be radically different in kind from that which chained the Apostle to the chariot wheels of Christ. A Xavier, or a Wesley, perhaps, may embody before the eyes of his followers the passion for saving souls. Jesus Christ does more than this. He not only embodies salvation with the force of an ideal fulfilled. He is in His Own proper Person the very salvation which He typifies. Some saint, of the cloister or of the hearth, may seem to have set before our eyes our very notion of the Righteousness of God, carried out in human life. Jesus Christ does more than this, does not merely exhibit that Rightsousness in a form more perfect still: He is the very Righteousness of God, through which, endued with which, nay, through Whom, enfolded with Whom, God's saints have come the world. And this is why it is that He, as none other before Him, and as none who shall ever come after Him, has drawn men, body and soul, unresisting captives behind Him—far more, indeed, than unresisting glorying in the chains by which He held them, thanking God as many have done since the early days at Jerusalem, "that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for the name of Jesus Christ." From city to city and from land to land He haled St. Paul about,—stoned him and beaten there, in shipwreck and hunger and nakedness, and in all the manifold trials which his letters so vividly describe. And here he has summed it all up:—"Now thanks be to God, which always leadeth us in triumph in Christ." Over sea and land alike the triumphal car rolled on, and in shame, and suffering, and contempt the willing prisoner toiled behind, thanking God for being a prisoner. One day of such following as his, twere worth a life-time of yours and mine. One day of that fervid devotion, one day of that devouring enthusiasm, one day of that suffering rejoiced in—what might it not effect to transform a society or a country! And we—what is it that we render? How little seems much to us! What a poor attempt at service we look on as "doing our best!" There are stages in the life of a Christian when that phrase is for ever on his lips—at least I have done my best. Distrust that stage if you are in it. Pray God that you may pass to another, in which this shall be the burden of your song—how much it had been possible to do; had I only brought Christ to bear; had I but used my opportunities in Him! But then never stop short in even that. Take courage even over your failures. Reflect that if you ever do anything, it will not be you who do it, but Jesus Christ in you. Then go on to another attempt, prepared it may be for other failures, believing that, on to the end, the have beens will be seen to be nought, and the might-have-beens will loose before your eyes, to reproach and perhaps to overawe, but not, thank God, to alarm. "Cast even that" "care upon Him," even here "He careth for you." Nay, where you have been least worthy, even there He takes all upon Himself, and tells you, as He told St. John—"Fear not: I am the First and the Last." Make Him your all in all, the beginning, the middle, and the end of all that you fain would do, of all that you have striven to do, of all that you have striven to be—and failed. Yes, our failures my friends, are in His hands. To have been permitted to try has been something far more perhaps than we have deserved. But of this at least be assured, that whatever is attempted in Him, of that some fruit will come though you may not see it with your eyes. So far as He pervades your life so far as He is your all, thus far there will be good in what you do. So far as your life is lived, and so far as your work is done, in yourself, and apart from Him, so far alone will there be failure. It must, and it ought to be humiliating to contrast the actual with the possible, whatever be our station or our work. But of this I assure you to-night—what we do, be it secular or be it sacred, will turn out a real success, so far, and only so far, as the Person of Jesus our Lord is the be-all and the end-all of our lives. It can make no difference to this, what our special vocation may be, how great the sphere in which we do, how small the end may come. If it were ours to lose our lives, as one of ourselves has just done, for doing good, against their will, to some who should but hate us for our pains, or were it ours to end our days in the peaceful enjoyment at home of that which we have toiled for abroad; be our time devoted to our country in civil or military service, or be it our sacred vocation to work for souls: more or less all so long as we do it for Christ, and He is the strength for the performance, then all stands out alike before the eyes of our Father in Heaven—a portion of the One great Work which His Son came on earth to effect. And now for just one or two sentences of a somewhat different character. The pulpit is not, in my eyes, a place for much personal demonstration. Still, all that I have said this evening has taken, I know, a tinge, I was inevitable that it should take a tinge—from the fact that it forms my last utterance as Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay. And so now let me put forward, ere I close, the single claim that I make, to be in any way remembered among you. It is as one who, amid weaknesses and failures, has yet had this aim before him—to put forward the Person of Christ as the be-all and the end-all of the Gospel. If I have taught the supremacy of the Church, it has been as the Body of Christ; if I have enforced the reality of the Sacraments, it has been as communications of Christ; if I have advocated aggressions on heathenism, it has not been in the name of a system, but as the preaching of Christ, and Him Crucified. That Christ is Christianity, and that Christianity is simply Christ—such has been my personal Creed, and such the sum and substance of my teaching. Would to God it had been more of a passion to stir my own soul to the centre. Would to God the pursuit of that ideal had been more consistent and more determined. Would to God that the belief had been enforced as a belief can then only be when it shakes the believer himself with the force of a possession from without. But still, amid every weakness, this has, I dare claim, been true—that it has been Christ, and Christ and Christ that I have tried to bring home to people's hearts. If I leave one thing behind me, which has been or which may yet be helpful, I pray you set it down to this, that at least it was attempted in Him. And where you see, as see you must, that weaknesses or failures have come in, then set that down, I beg, to the account of His unworthy servant. And commend that servant, with his failures, to the Master, whose compassions fail not.

THE WEATHER.

THE Port Officer of Bombay has received from the Meteorological Reporter from Simla, the following telegram, at 2 p.m., yesterday :—Storm Signal—Lower Signal No. 1, Cyclonic storm having passed away. According.y the signal was lowered from the Town flagstaff.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N Co's s.s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Karachi, encountered during the voyage S. W. winds for the first 100 miles from Karachi, then calm and variable winds to Porebunder with heavy showers of rain and very low barometer 29·40 to 29.36. From Veraval to Diu Head N. E. and S. E. winds up to 4 a.m. then W. and W. S. W. Winds to Bombay with heavy rain and strong squalls. The vessel rolling and pitching heavily and shipping seas fore and aft.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours	RAINFALL. Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·61	SE	5	96·6	84·5	63	...	2·41	−2·05
Sirsa	29·06	ESE	8	96·3	85·5	65	...	1·48	−2·08
Delhi	29·46	ESE	14	99·7	81·0	81	0·02	2·25	−3·55
Agra	29·59	SE	12	97·5	80·2	81	0·23	4·69	−2·86
Cawnpore	29·56	E	6	96·5	79·1	82	0·23	3·70	...
Allahabad	29·59	ESE	8	97·6	79·6	91	0·04	6·22	−4·12
Jhansi	29·63	SW	2	88·1	79·7	75	0·65	7·34	−3·16
Jacobabad	29·62	NW	6	104·1	78·6	79	0·36	0·90	+0·45
Kurrachee	29·70	WNW	4	92·0	78·0	77	0·17	0·61	+0·61
Jeypore	29·41	ESE	4	95·1	77·4	73	0·45	6·93	−5·13
Ajmere	29·47	SE	3	95·4	78·1	94	1·02	1·57	−3·61
Deesa	29·37	S	11	88·7	78·3	93	0·40	2·03	−3·77
Ahmedabad	29·38	SE	9	93·2	77·6	86	0·08	4·56	...
Bhuj	29·33	N6	1	92·6	79·0	87	0·54	2·33	−1·88
Rajkot	29·37	WSW	8	94·4	77·1	96	0·33	0·88	−9·42
Ghadechi	29·41	SSW	20	91·7	78·8	75	...	2·32	...
Veraval	29·23	WSW	31	84·7	77·8	96	1·20	7·16	...
Nowsheli	29·50	SW	8	89·2	73·6	94	1·19	6·04	−0·75
Indore	29·52	S	6	87·7	74·1	77	0·63	4·89	−5·15
Sangor	29·54	WSW	6	86·8	75·1	78	...	8·70	−4·33
Jubulpore	29·53	SW	3	87·4	75·6	78	0·40	10·42	−5·99
Hyderabad	29·52	SSW	3	89·3	76·6	71	0·09	7·91	−5·95
Khandwa	29·50	SW	12	90·7	76·1	78	0·12	4·99	−1·47
Raipur	29·58	SW	6	88·8	75·1	88	0·01	6.48	−8·36
Nagpur	29·54	SW	14	90·2	75·1	86	1·90	7·97	−7·34
Ammoti	29·53	WSW	8	93·7	73·8	84	0·70	6·21	−5·22
Akola	29·50	SW	7	93·4	74·7	76	0·20	1·82	−7·86
Surat	29·46	SW	15	87·5	77·6	91	1·00	4·26	−13·43
Malegaon	29·57	SW	13	89·9	77·1	84	0·04	5·71	−1·61
Bombay	29·59	WSW	22	83·9	78·5	81	1·71	2·38	−10·91
Poona	29·60	WSW	18	78·1	72·9	77	0·74	5·44	−2·06
Ahmednagar	29·58	SSW	18	85·3	71·4	89	..	2·03	..
Aurangabad	29·58	SSW	16	90·8	72·2	73	0·16	3·62	...
Sholapur	29·63	SW	8	89·7	74·0	69	...	2·38	−3·92
Ratnagiri	29·67	SW	13	89·3	77·1	81	0·36	39·13	−9·46
Belgaum	29·63	SW	38	78·7	69·9	90	0·71	9·99	−3·57
Goa	29·72	W	12	83·0	75·4	75	2·75	46·10	...
Karwar	29·72	WSW	11	84·2	77·3	88	0·89	61·23	+5·63
Mangalore	29·75	WSW	7	85·8	77·0	91	1·10	70·30	+19·23
Calicut	29·82	NW	7	87·2	73·0	94	2·18	71·23	+20·01
Cochin	29·81	NE	4	84·8	73·2	88	0·38	54·26	+16·24
Bangalore	29·79	SW	18	81·7	66·3	90	...	1·70	−3·73
Secunderabad	29·65	SW	19	91·2	72·9	63	..	1·97	−5·51
Masulipatam	29·68	WNW	18	99·1	76·1	62	...	2·17	−3·67
Bellary	29·69	WSW	13	93·7	77·8	56	...	2·65	+0·29
Cuddapah	29·71	NW	6	101·2	81·4	56	...	2·74	−2·88
Madras	29·71	W	9	102·3	83·0	57	...	2·54	+0·01
Coimbatore	29·80	SW	6	75·9	71·0	76	0·41	5·74	+3·87
Trichinopoly	29·74	W	8	99·1	73·3	58	...	2·41	+0·49
Nagapatam	29·76	SW	8	89·0	77·0	59	...	1·42	−2·35
Colombo	29·68	SW	5	85·5	76·5	88	0·01	14·28	+4·74
Aden	29·51	SW	10	99·8	85·8	73	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. J. H. = 1·88 (2·01); G. T. H. = 1·91 (1·57); St. G. H. = 1·82 (2·97); C. P. = 1·71 (2·38).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, a brisk fall at Bhuj, Lahore and Sirsa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in Cutch, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Calicut, and steep over the rest of the country. Winds are cyclonic in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, Central India and Rajputana, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Ghadechi, Veraval, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 42 miles an hour at Veraval, 24 at Bombay, Secunderabad and Rajkot, 18 at Malegaon, and 16 at Masulipatam, Bangalore, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Neemuch and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (2·75"), and Calicut (2·18"), over an inch at Karachi (1·75"), Bombay (1·71"), Ratnagiri (1·25"), Neemuch (1·19"), Mangalore (1·10") and Ajmere (1·02"), an inch at Nagpur and Surat, light to moderate showers at Colombatore, Cochin, Karwar, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Indore, Veraval, Bhuj, Deesa, Jeypore, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Agra, and a few drops at Delhi, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Malegaon and Colombo. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has moved with somewhat decreased intensity in a northwesterly direction and its centre now lies somewhere very near to the southwards of Bhuj. The brisk to rapid rise of barometer at the West Coast stations has produced very steep gradients on and off that coast between Karachi and Calicut, and strong squally winds with gales and heavy squalls of wind and rain are likely there. The weather is very unsettled on and off the Sind, Kutch, Kathiawar and North Konkan coasts, and moderate to heavy gales with violent squlls of wind and rain with high confused sea are likely to be experienced there. The general weather conditions are favourable for rain over the greater part of the country, except in the Madras Presidency, where little or no rain is likely. The observations recorded this morning at Aden and Colombo show a considerable increase above the normal in the monsoon in the Arabian Sea. Owing to the none-receipt of some important telegrams this report is printed 35 minutes late.

W. G. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Sunday: A shallow depression, passing through the Central Provinces yesterday has apparently reached west of North-West Provinces. But is now so slight as to be only faintly shown. On the contrary, the storm noticed north of the Arabian Sea continues to develop and pressure is probably fully a quarter of an inch below normal. On the Kathiawar Coast winds are generally fairly normal in direction, but over North Bombay the directions are cyclonic. Force is fresh over a considerable part of the country, strong at the Bombay coast stations and very strong at the head of the Bay. Temperature generally has fallen except along parts of the West Coast but mean temperature is still excessive in a large part of the country, though much less so than for some days past. Rainfall has been scanty in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab except on and near Hills and Gujarat and very scanty in Madras. Elsewhere rain has been general and in places heavy. False Point and Mercara report over four inches, Diamond Island, Moulmein, Sibsagar, Calicut, Neemuch and Kotah over two inches and many stations over one inch.

LATER.

Monday: pressure has changed irregularly but in most places rapidly to briskly. The storm recently noticed in the Arabian Sea has moved northward into Kathiawar and is central over Bhuj. The other storm has re-developed somewhat and is shown crossing the western desert. Pressure is slightly to largely below normal over Bombay and Rajputana, slightly to considerably above over the Bay area. Winds blow from about normal monsoon directions except in North-Bombay when they are cyclonic. Force is fresh over a large part of the country and at Veraval the velocity is over forty miles per hour. Mean temperature is lower than usual in Bengal and Assam, Mysore and part of North-West India but elsewhere heat is still generally excessive. The highest maximum is 105 at Multan, Nellore and Jacobabad. Rainfall continues generally light and scattered in Upper India and very light and scattered in Madras, but elsewhere the fall is fairly general. Over four inches is reported from Mercara, over three inches at Saugor Island, over two inches at Akyab, Chittagong, Bahraich, Ludhiana, Mormugao and Kotah and over one inch at many stations.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	19 91	18 17	21 91	20 36
Monday, July 12th	0 16	1 94	0 06	2 03
Total	20 07	20 11	21 97	22 39
Total fall to July 12th, 1896	35 39	31 85	37 74	35 68
Total fall to July 12th, 1895	28 48	22 40	23 84	21 09

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	39	51
Saturday, July 10	1	2
Total	40	53

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·483
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	934
Excess of elastic force of vapour	inches ·491
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) past day	degrees 83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind	S. WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 557
Fall of Rain	2·03
Total fall during month	7·93
" year	27·39
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 12th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 11.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY.—JULY 12.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	86·2
6 p.m.	84·2

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

AN interesting match was played last Saturday between the above two teams on the Islam ground. The Municipal team having won the toss, elected to bat and closed their innings for 117 runs for 7 wickets only, towards which Daruwalla contributed 38; Chinoy 16; Daderkar 31; and Chonkar 12. At the call of the time the Islam had put together 31 runs for 5 wickets down, Dawood having scored 18. Thy Municipal bowlers Chonkar and Kaka did excellent service. For the Islam Club Tyebji's and Sulleman's bowling were good. The following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Wadya, b Sulleman	6
Chinoy, c and b Sulleman	16
Kirtikar, l-b-w	0
Daruwalla, not out	38
Chonkar, c a Tyebji, b Sulleman	13
Gaadar, stumped	0
Daderkar, run out	31
Chambari, b Tyebji	2
Patel	0
Kaka	not out.
Stewart	
Extras	12
Total	117

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali Tyebji, c and b Kaka	0
Dawood, b Kaka	18
M Arabi, b Chonkar	5
H C Tyebji, b Wadia, b Chonkar	6
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, b Kaka	4
Sulleman, not out	1
Total	31

TELEGRAPH VS. B. V. A.

The match between the above teams ended in an easy victory for the former by 3 wickets and 104 runs. Page (Bombay Volunteers, Nigel Jones all batted well for the Telegraph, Cole was the only member of the B. V. A. that got into double figures. Netscher took 3 wickets for 13 runs and Cassels 5 for 14. Full scores are appended.

B. V. A.

Hullah, b Cassels	3
McAlpin, run out	1
Rhenius, b Netscher	3
Brandon, c Kerr, b Cassels	0
Ponting, c Page, b Cassels	5
Zoumbourst, b Netscher	1
Saunders, b Netscher	3
Cole, c Cassels, b Pitcher	10
Boby, b Cassels	3
Illsley, b Cassels	0
Goldstone, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	31

TELEGRAPH.

D'Silva, c and b Cole	16
Netscher, c and b Cole	9
McRae, b Brandon	2
Page, b Opie	6
McKinnon, b Illsley	0
Nigel Jones, b Cole	15
Cassels, b Cole	0
Johnson, not out	24
Rowe, not out	7
Kerr	To bat
Pitcher	
Extras	13
Total	133

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

BY GORDON STABLES, M. D., R. N.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

It may be that in a few years time another great religious crusade may take place, and that we shall see the western, or Christian nations gathered side by side to hurl the cruel and murderous Mohammedan from power. I should take no part in it, because apart from massacre, blood and crime, all religious that lead towards the Light have good in them. But a crusade of a different kind is rallying its forces in this country, one which shall shake the Iniquitous power of quackdom to its very foundations. It is called the Anti-quackery League, and it will be nobly supported by the Press. It is for children I think, that I feel most. Why should poor infants be dosed with opiates in the shape of "soothing" powders or drops to cause them to sleep. It is good food they want and honest milk, and if their parents spent less time in dram shops they would have it too. But opiates cause children to grow weak-minded if not idiotic, they easily succumb to temptation, and their lives are ruined. But people will now be educated by means of lectures, and the distribution of books to public libraries, for general and local circulation showing the gross imposture and worthless composition of quack medicines, the folly and credulity of people who are duped by false assertions of curative power and the physical injury and pecuniary loss resulting from the use of these nostrums."

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."

This is realy the motto adopted by the vily quack impostors. No matter how many lies they tell they are sure to get believers. The devil no longer goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. Nay, he wears a frock coat and a pleasant smile, meanwhile winking the other eye. He is not I say, a roaring lion, but soaring liar, and he wants people to devour his nostrums. He fleeces men and women right and left, and is less to be respected than the white-faced thief who sneaks your purse. But a belief common to all mankind aids him considerably. This is called by medical men the post hoc, propter hoc line of argument. The English of this, my dear Lancashire lad, or Glaska lassie, is: After this, on account of this. Let me explain. A man swallows a few pills, and he is bettet after this. He very naturally jumps to the conclusion that the pills have made him well, and sounds their praises accordingly. But is this so. Listen! Mother Nature is the great healer Well, when a person takes a pill or other nostrum and feels better after it, one of three things have happened. First, the medicine may have helped. Nature to the cure; secondly, the medicine may have done neither good nor harm, and Nature alone has effected the cure; or, thirdly, the medicine has done positive harm, and Nature—se strong as she is—has cured the illness in spite of the vile physic.

THE HAIR.

In answer to several correspondents, and believing this subject to be of general interest, I reply that the ordinary soaps are too strong for the hair. The least harm they can do is to take off the gloss, and as this is of a protective character this is bad enough. No application of oils and pomades can do the same good as that which Nature provides. But these rough—though perhaps finely perfumed—alkaline soaps often produce dandruff. What is called bear's grease is almost invariably the fat of a humbler animal called a cow. Remedies for baldness are often composed of beef marrow one ounce, tincture of cantharides one ounce, perfumed. I have no faith in this, though it might do good. But every case of incipient baldness must be treated according to the causes that gave it birth. I am always chary in giving receipts for one at least of mine was laid hold by a quack, and the medicine is now being sold as something infallible, which I assure you it isn't. The people who buy it are sold, but I have no power to punish the scoundrel. Well, use only the mildest soap, either to skin or to scalp. Do not rub extra hard, and use a soft towel.

TAXING CYCLISTS.

I myself, as I have said before, would not object to such a tax, if the money were expended in putting the roads into better riding condition. In Belgium, "Invention" tells us, for about six years all bicycles have been taxed, the rate at the present time being 10 francs (8s. 4d.) for each machine. To each machine an enamelled number is attatched, and this number cannot be transferred from one machine to another, as the number is connected to the frame of the machine by a piece of wire and a lead seal, which absolutely prevents its transference without cutting the wire or breaking the seal. In the province of Brabant alone there are 20,000 registered this year, so that the total number for the whole country must be very large. The money collected from this source goes to the province in which the licence is taken out, and must be expended by that province in making the roads more suitable for bicycles, and cannot be expended for any other purpose.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE GOUTY.

I have not verified the so-called new treatment of gout, but as the lines of treatment were laid down by no less an authority than Sir William Broadbent, there is, no doubt, a good deal in it. Gout, then, of certain kinds is said to be eradicated by the prolonged adherence to nothing saving red meat and hot water. "I think it well to tell you," writes "J. m.," "that a very near relative of mine has been under its treatment for the past eighteen months, and has derived wonderful benefit from it; and it is expected that a permanent cure will be brought about, and of this we have every hope." So do I, but still recurrence to the old hotch-potch way of living would, doubtless, result in a relapse.

HOT WEATHER HINTS.

It is a well-known fact that the heat of summer draws the moisture from the body, exhausting it, and thereby demanding a renewal of the supply. For this reason competant physicians say that it is not a mark of wisdom to deny oneself cold water when shirsty, as is generally thought, but, on the contrary, it is advisable to drink all that one's system calls for. This does not mean that one should drink large quantities of ice-cold water. All liquids taken should be cool enough to allay thirsty, nothing more. Bathing in warm weather should be frequent, and though it may seem paradoxical, warm water is far preferable to cold. Cold water stimulates the skin and causes a glow. Warm water allays the burning and feverishness, and causes a drop in the temperature of the body. Experiment will convince anyone of this. Persons who suffer from a peculiarly uncomfortable congested feeling in the head on hot days should know of a simple remedy that is speedily effectual. Place a towel wet with very cold water at the back of the neck, and replace it at intervals by freshly moistened ones until the head becomes cooler. This will not seem strange to anyone who has noticed that the two most sensitive portions of the body are the back of the neck and the wrist.

RATS AND MICE IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. A. Whyte, C. M. Z. S. and F. L. S., who was the head of the Scientific Department of the Administration of British Central Africa, has just retired from this position, and has returned home after six years' service in this young British Crown Colony. From the narrative of the journey made by Mr. Whyte through the high-lying country of the North Nyassa district we make the following extracts taken from the columns of the "British Central Africa Gazette," a journal set up by native hands. From Karonga, Mr. Whyte, in the latter end of last June, made an ascent of the great Nyika plateau. He writes:—"One of the most remarkable zoological features of the district was the number of species of murinæ (rats and mice) we met with, and had the grass been burned I believe we should have been able to add a still larger variety to our collection. The casual observer as he went along would probably never see a rat or trace of one, yet, by examining at roots of the thick matted grass andherbage, numerous runs of small animals were discovered, and we soon taught our men how to capture them with snares. I find no less than thirty-two species of rats and mice described in my notes-books, all new to me, and all caught on the plateau. A good many of them are arborial in their habits, forming their nests in the hollows of trees or among the thick foliage of shrubs. One pretty cinnamon-coloured little fellow, with a body about the size of a large beetle, was most interesting. Perhaps the most interesting mammal we secured was the hare of the plateau, and which might well be termed a 'rock rabbit,' the name generally but wrongly applied in the South to the conies (hyrax and procavia). This is a funny member of the Leporidæ family, a true rabit, with long soft fur, and well-developed bushy tail, four inches long; it is about the size of the English rabbit, and with short ears and legs."

POISONOUS PERSPIRATION.

At the French Biological Society M. Arloing has reported some interesting observations on the toxicity of human perspiration. He found as a result of making intravenous injections of natural perspirations, and also of prepared extracts of the same, that when the strength of the injection approached 15 centimetres per kilogramme in the case of the dog, and 25 centimetras per kilogramme in the case of the rabbit, death almost always occurred, generally within three days, though sometimes not for some weeks, when it followed upon a state of profound cachexia. The injection of one-sixth, one-quarter, or one-third of the lethal dose led, according to his observation, to immediate and proportional effects. The toxicity varied with the environment of the subject which furnished the perspiration as well as with the mode of preparation of the extract. The perspiration secreted dnring arduous muscular toil is richer in toxic principles than that secreted during the ordinary circumstances of life, the degree of extra-malignancy amounting to 25 or 30 per cent. All things being equal, perspirations obtained by artificial means of sudation present a minimum of toxicity; but perspiration obtained from a subject who has suffered from retention of the secretion due to cold is poisonous.

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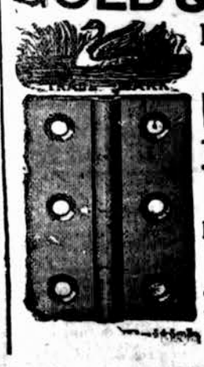
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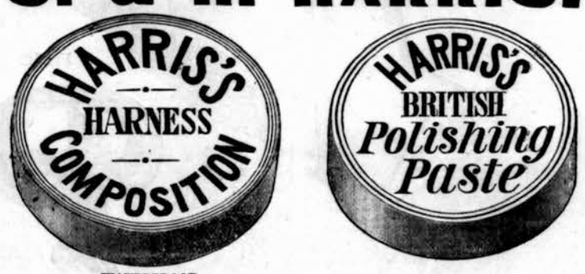

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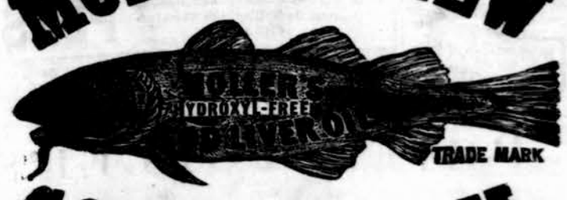

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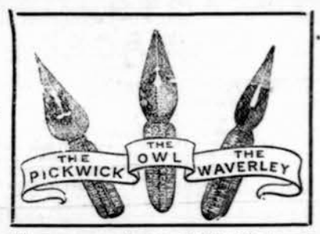

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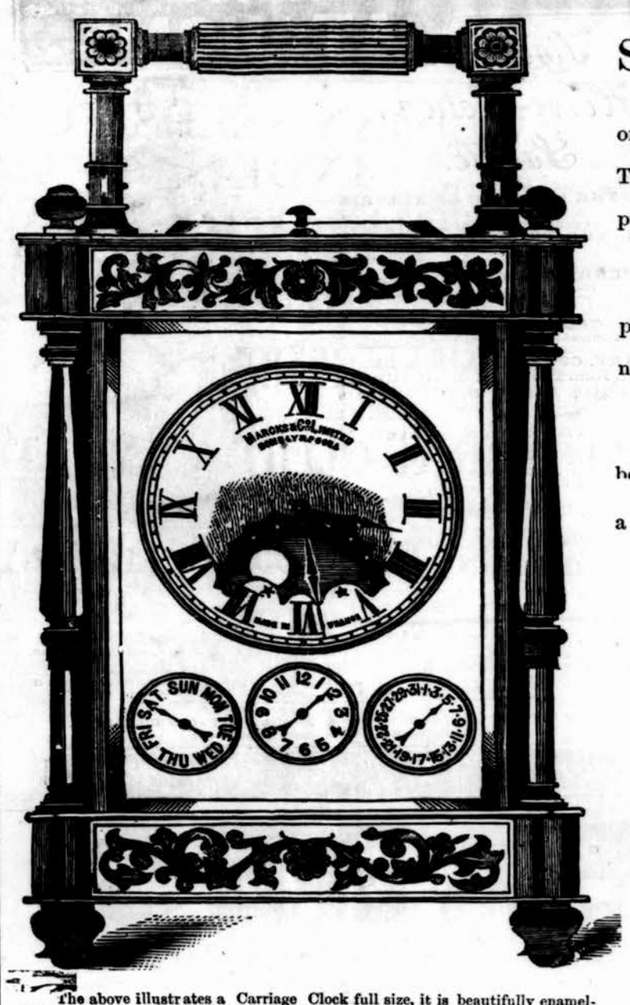

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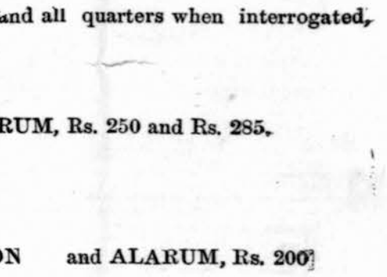

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